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ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography contains over 500 sources on the historical and contemporary development and expression of male and female sexuality. There are 68 topic headings which provide easy access for subject areas. A major portion of the bibliography is devoted to contemporary male-female sexuality. These materials consist of research findings on premarital, marital, and extramarital coital attitudes and behaviors. Primary sources for sexual information such as parents, peers, clergy and the media are also included. The sexual-historical materials cover these Western Civilization periods: ancient Hebrew, Greek, Roman, Christian, and the American experience from colonial times through the mid-1970s. (Author)

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Janice Wilson

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SUBJECT INDEX

The following index is included to locate major topic areas provided in the annotated bibliography. Topics have been assigned a number, or numbers, that correspond with the annotated bibliographical entries relevant to particular subjects. This subject index will assist readers who need to quickly research areas of sexual literature.

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ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books

1. Andreas, Carol. Sex and Caste in America. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1971.

Many of the social, political, and economic inequalities between the sexes are reviewed. In addition to the coverage on contemporary issues and attitudes, a short section on the history of women in America is also included.

2. Aristotle. Generation of Animals, trans. by A.L. Peck. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1943.

This volume contains Aristotle's theories about the reproductive functions of men and women.

3. Bailey, Derrick Sherwin. Sexual Relation in Christian Thought. New York: Harper and Brothers Publishers, 1959.

This is a scholarly work on the development of Christian sexual traditions and attitudes. The initial phases, medieval and reformation periods, provide a wealth of information into an area which has seen little systemic study.

4. Bardwick, Judith M. Psychology of Women: A Study of Bio-Cultural Conflicts. New York: Harper and Row Publishers, 1971.

The book examines the psychological personality of contemporary woman through traditional psychoanalytic theory. Information relating to female ego and self-esteem are perceived as being tied with maternal needs.

5. Bardwick, Judith M. (ed.). Readings on the Psychology of Women. New York: Harper and Row Publishers, 1972.

A collection of articles from research papers involving a wide range of disciplines. The sections include: the development of sex differences; socialization; cultural values and the development of motives; the traditional role and its gratifications, frustrations, and stresses; and women in relationship to their bodies.

6. Bednarik, Karl. The Male in Crisis, trans. by Helen Sebba. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1970.

The current masculine crisis is related to problems with egos, aggression, and authority. Women are not seen as the crux of the problem, but rather the danger is associated more directly with the technocracy created by the male. Overall, the natural role of woman is viewed as conceiving, bearing, and feeding children, while the male gains fulfillment from fighting and work. The contributions of the writing are overshadowed by sexist tendencies of the author to assert that he is not against women, but they must stay in their place.

7. Bell, Susan Groag (ed.). Women from the Greeks to the French Revolution. Belmont, California: Wadsworth Publishing Company, 1973.

Excerpts from political, religious, social essays and fiction are provided to trace the historical position of women in the Western world. The selections include a variety of opinions from many centuries.

8. Berne, Eric. Sex in Human Loving. New York: Pocket Books, 1970.

Aspects of transactional analysis are applied to sexual interactions. The book was the result of a series of lectures and includes sections on talking about sex, why sex is necessary, and sexual games.

9. Bertholet, Alfred. A History of Hebrew Civilization, trans. by A.K. Dallas. London: George G. Harrap and Company Ltd., 1926.

The volume offers little direct information about sexual practices of early Hebrew life, but is valuable for the vast social and political history. A section on "Family and Domestic Life" shows the basic male and female roles.

10. Besterman, Theodore. Men Against Women: A Study of Sexual Relations. London: Methuen and Company, 1934.

The relationship between the sexes is believed set by a basic antagonism resulting from man's fear of woman. Beginning with primitive cultures and continuing through early twentieth century England, rituals and life styles are presented to support this view.

11. Billings, Victoria. The Womans Book. Los Angeles Wollstonecraft Inc., 1974.

The changing world of modern woman is presented in a straight forth manner without the usual biases of adamant feminists or traditionalists. A section is included on women and the sexual side of their lives.

12. Bois, J. Samuel. The Art of Awareness: A Textbook on General Semantics. Dubuque, Iowa: Wm. C. Brown Company, 1966.

A presentation of general semantics which deals with the basic principles of the theory, and applies these concepts to everyday living.

13. Boslooper, Thomas, and Marcia Hayes. The Femininity Game. New York: Stein and Day Publishers, 1973.

Research into the stereotypes of the female athlete. The writing is centered on psychological, sociological, and anthropological materials. Interviews with many of the top women athletes adds to the discussion.

14. Boyd, Malcolm. My Fellow Americans. New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1970.

Four aspects of American living are presented through interviews and research: the Colorado Chicanos; the commune and woman's liberation; Vietnam veterans; and Hugh Hefner and Playboy. In preparation for the section on Hugh Hefner a month was spent at the mansion. Both past and present developments of the Playboy empire and its creator are discussed.

15. Boylan, Brian Richard. Infidelity. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1971.

From over three hundred and fifty interviews, the kinds of and reasons for infidelity are presented. Attitudes about adultery are discussed as becoming more liberal. The author suggests that future marriage and divorce codes may require modification toward these changing concepts.

16. Brecher, Edward M. The Sex Researchers. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company, 1969.

A thorough examination of sexologists from the early research of Havelock Ellis to current studies by Masters and Johnson. Various chapters cover the historical aspects, biographies, and also assorted concerns into areas such as group sex.

17. Brenton, Myron. Sex Talk. Greenwich, Connecticut: Fawcett Books, 1972.

This work attempts to provide an understanding about sexual communication as developed in childhood and maintained by the adult.

18. Brown, Dee. The Gentle Tamers: Women of the Old Wild West. New York: Bantam, 1958.

A collection of stories about the varieties of Western American women in the nineteenth century. The writing is well documented from letters, newspapers, and historical journals.

19. Bullough, Vern L., and Bonnie Bullough. The Subordinate Sex: A History of Attitudes Toward Women. Baltimore, Maryland: Penguin Books, Inc., 1974.

A work generally focusing on the development of Western attitudes, but also including China, India, and Islam. Aside from the major contributions made to the social history of woman's images and functions, a chapter also looks at the significant writings in the area of sex roles.

20. Calhoun, Arthur W. A Social History of the American Family from Colonial Times to the Present. 3 vols. Cleveland, Ohio: Arthur H. Clark Company, 1917.

A work about marriage and family life styles and customs. The volume on colonial times is valuable for its coverage of the American family, and is well documented with court records and various Puritan writings.

21. Calvin, John. Institutes of the Christian Religion, trans. by John Allen. 2 vols. Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1960.

In volume II, pp. 437-441 present Calvin's ideas on adultery and the purpose of coitus within marriage.

22. Carr, Donald E. The Sexes. New York: Doubleday and Company, 1970.

The writing suggests man is the only species not naturally limiting the population of his kind. Part I deals with the various aspects of lower animal sexuality, while Part II studies human population control.

23. Chafe, William. The American Woman: Her Changing Social, Economic, and Political Roles, 1920-1970. New York: Oxford University Press, 1972.

Valuable work into a little researched period in modern woman's experience. Beginning with the assertion that in many ways the Nineteenth Amendment failed to do all the suffragists had hoped it would do, Chafe continues by providing new information concerning the woman's economic role. Includes an extensive bibliography.

24. Christensen, Harold T. (ed.). Handbook of Marriage and the Family. Chicago: Rand McNally and Company, 1964.

The family is studied in five parts: theoretical orientations; methodological developments; the family in its societal setting; member roles and internal processes; and applied and normative interests. Each section is represented by leading authorities in the fields of research. Especially valuable are the articles on marital and non-marital sexual behavior, and premarital dyads and love involvements.

25. Cole, William Graham. Sex and Love in the Bible. New York: Association Press, 1959.
A thorough study of Hebrew and Christian sexual traditions. The author includes the influence of Greek and Roman cultures, and extends the work to include Christian sexual development.
26. Comfort, Alex (ed.). The Joy of Sex. New York: Crown Publishers, Inc., 1972.
A recipe book about the "main courses, sauces, and pickles" of making love. The emphasis is on the games and resources a couple might use. A majority of the sections are illustrated by drawings.
27. Constantine, Larry L., and Joan M. Constantine. Group Marriage: A Study of Contemporary Marriage. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1973.
The authors traveled to various parts of the country to interview and observe couples experiencing group marriage. Although various problems as well as pleasures are discussed, the purpose of the work is in support of forms of marriage other than monogamy.
28. Cott, Nancy (ed.). Roots of Bitterness: Documents of the Social History of American Women. New York: E.P. Dutton, Inc., 1972.
A collection of articles representing woman's American history through journals, autobiographies, fictions, manifestos, and narratives. Particularly valuable is the section on sexuality and gynecology in the nineteenth century.
29. Cox, Harvey. The Secular City. New York: Macmillan Company, 1967.
A study of the sacred and the secular in the midst of technocracy. Chapter Nine, "Sex and Secularization," discusses the dangers of the town virtues and the Miss America and Playboy images.
30. Crawley, Ernest. The Mystic Rose: A Study of Primitive Marriage and of Primitive Thought in its Bearing on Marriage, revised by Theodore Besterman. 2 vols. New York: Boni and Liveright Publishers, 1937.
A well documented work on sexual beliefs and practices, with particular emphasis on taboos and separations resulting from primitive man's fear of woman.
31. Darst, David, and Joseph Forgue. Sexuality on the Island Earth. New York: Paulist Press, 1970.
A little volume offering theological views about the changing sexual attitudes in America. The writing is insightful and realistic in discussing the sexual behavior in contemporary society.

32. Davis, Elizabeth Gould. The First Sex. Baltimore, Maryland: Penguin Books, Inc., 1971.

A series of conjectures and theories restructure history showing woman making far more important contributions than men. Beginning with pre-history the work continues through to modern times, with the focus primarily on Europe.

33. Day, Beth. Sexual Life Between Blacks and Whites: The Roots of Racism. New York: World Publishing/Times Mirror, 1972.

The blending of historical materials, social commentaries by professionals, and case studies of mixed marriages make this work a valuable contribution to the topic. Myths, rage, and anxieties existing between the races are explored throughout the book.

34. Day, Donald. The Evolution of Love. New York: Dial Press, 1954.

A study of sexual history from early Hebrews to modern America. Heavy emphasis is placed on literary works from various periods. The lack of footnotes is a serious flaw in this study of human development.

35. Dell, Floyd. Love in the Machine Age: A Psychological Study of the Transition from the Patriarchal Society. New York: Farrar and Rinehart, Inc., 1930.

The ancient patriarchal social-sexual institutions are discussed as being no longer constructive to modern lifestyles. A brief section details aspects of the patriarchal institutions and the gradual decline of the system. Anxieties and frustrations found within modern society are viewed as related to patriarchal ideas.

36. Delora, Joann S., and Jack R. Delora (eds.). Intimate Life Styles: Marriage and its Alternatives. Pacific Palisades, California: Goodyear Publishing Company, 1972.

A collection of essays and research studies on the changing sexual life styles in contemporary America. The articles are representative of a more liberal attitude and include a wide range of topics. Many of the authors are among today's leading researchers.

37. DeMartino, Manfred F. Sex and the Intelligent Woman. New York: Springer Publishing Company, 1974.

Three hundred and twenty-seven female members of Mensa participated in this study. The greatest percentage of these women reported having very positive attitudes about coitus; described themselves as having sexual drives above the average; and said they experienced orgasm almost always. Additional information concerned sex talk during coitus, women's appraisal of lovers, and extramarital sexuality.

38. Demerath, N.J., and Phillip E. Hammond. Religion in Social Context: Tradition and Transition. New York: Random House, 1969.

A sociological study of religion examined in two parts. Section one analyzes the writings of Emile Durkeim, Sigmund Freud, Edward Tylor, F. Max Muller, and Max Weber, and section two deals with the relationship between society, the individual, and religion.

39. Dexter, Elizabeth Anthony. Colonial Women of Affairs. 2nd ed. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1931.

A historical survey-analysis of women in places of leadership during America's colonial period. The many employment activities these early women held, is used to demonstrate that women are included in the work force only when socio-economics requires them.

40. Dingwall, Eric John. The American Woman: An Historical Study. New York: Rinehart and Company, 1956.

The heritage of America is traced from its initial "petticoat rule" to the present semi-matriarchal system. Women are held responsible for the great number of neurotics in society. The nineteenth century victorian literature is discussed in detail.

41. Ditzion, Sidney. Marriage, Morals, and Sex in America: A History of Ideas. New York: Octagon Books, 1969.

An in depth study of the sexual reform movements that stirred American controversy and change. Especially good material includes the communal experiments and sex moralists in the nineteenth century, and the initial scientific study of sexuality in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

42. Doniger, Simon (ed.). Sex and Religion Today. New York: Association Press, 1953.

A series of articles on contemporary Christianity and matters of sexual involvements. The editor has included an article dealing with early Hebrew and Christian sexual practices.

43. Duncan, Hugh Dalziel. Communication and Social Order. London: Oxford University Press, 1962.

An exploration into the interactions occurring between the individual and society. A re-examination of theories by Freud, Mead, and Burke is included. Chapter Twenty-One, "Hierarchal Address," discusses the structuring and types of audiences in society.

44. Durant, Will, and Ariel Durant. The Story of Civilization. 10 vols. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1954-1967.

A thorough study of the history and socialization of humankind from the oriental heritage through the age of Rousseau and the revolution.

45. Ehrmann, Winston. Premarital Dating Behavior. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1959.

A thorough analysis of questionnaires answered by five hundred and seventy-six males and two hundred and sixty-five females. The findings include areas of differences between male and female premarital dating behavior and sex codes of conduct, and personal and social characteristics.

46. Ellis, Albert, and Albert Abarbanel (eds.). The Encyclopedia of Sexual Behavior. 2 vols. New York: Hawthorne Books, 1961.

A collection of articles, from all fields of sexual study, written by leading authorities. The materials are well prepared, concise, and include extensive bibliographies.

47. Ellis, Havelock. Studies in the Psychology of Sex. 7 vols. Philadelphia: F.A. Davis Company, 1928.

A thorough examination of human sexuality focused around six major concerns: the evolution of sexual modesty; sexual inversion; analysis of the sexual impulse; sexual selection in man; erotic symbolism; and sex in relation to society.

48. Fast, Julius. The Incompatibility of Man and Woman: And How to Overcome It. New York: M. Evans and Company, Inc., 1971.

A contemporary look at the relational problems between men and women. Issues of male aggression, sex stereotypes, and equality are presented and reinforced through numerous examples.

49. Fasteau, Marc Feigen. The Male Machine. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1974.

Male stereotypes and the complexities are presented. The male machine is studied through interactions with both sexes. Special emphasis is given to problems relating to competition, aggression, and inhibitions.

50. Ferm, Deane William. Responsible Sexuality--Now. New York: Seabury Press, 1971.

Initially presents a brief tracing into the development of Christian sexual attitudes and behaviors. The similarities and differences between contemporary America and Sweden show the latter country providing greater employment and sexual equality for women and in general, a more responsible attitude about sexuality. A discussion follows which includes the necessary factors for a maturing sexuality in America.

51. Fielding, William J. Strange Customs of Courtship and Marriage. New York: The New Home Library, 1942.
Provides information into many unusual primitive sexual practices. Marriage is presented as an evolving process from capture, to purchase, to mutual love. The history of many current American wedding customs is reviewed.
52. Figes, Eva. Patriarchal Attitudes: Women in Society. London: Faber and Faber, 1970.
Written from the point of view that male attitudes have "created" the feminine character. The author traces Western history up to modern times with particular emphasis on Rousseau, Freud, and Milton.
53. Fisher, Seymour. The Female Orgasm: Psychology, Physiology, Fantasy. New York: Basic Books, 1973.
Three hundred middle class married women volunteered to participate in this study which included interviews and physiological and psychological testing. The relationship between personality and female responsiveness is analyzed by in depth examination of earlier research and reporting of the seven major studies conducted by the author.
54. Flexner, Eleanor. Century of Struggle: The Woman's Rights Movement in the United States. New York: Atheneum, 1968.
An exploration into the events, criticisms, and individuals important to the movement toward the Nineteenth Amendment. The writing is extensively documented and includes letters and other personal papers to help characterize the leading personalities. Emphasis is also given to educational and employment gains for women.
55. Ford, Clellen S., and Frank A. Beach. Patterns of Sexual Behavior. New York: Harper and Row Publishers, 1951.
A work on animal and human sexual behavior. The material includes anthropological, biological, and psychological aspects of primitive and American societies.
56. Francoeur, Anna K., and Robert T. Francoeur. Hot and Cool Sex: Cultures in Conflict. Harcourt, Brace, and Jovanovich, 1974.
Hot sex is presented as the traditional, stereotype evoking a means of sexual experience, while cool sex is the newer, more open sensuality which leads to personal growth.
57. Francoeur, Robert T. Eve's New Rib: Twenty Faces of Sex, Marriage, and Family. New York: Harcourt, Brace, and Jovanovich, 1972.

From population control to group marriages the chapters are written in a liberal approach designed to separate the traditional past from contemporary existence and replace it with radically different life styles often based on modern scientific technology.

58. Frazer, Sir James George. The Golden Bough: A Study in Magic and Religion. 3d ed. New York: Macmillan Company, 1935.

A comprehensive work on primitive behaviors and practices. Four chapters are devoted to taboo acts, persons, things, and words. The principle of "sympathetic magic" as the primitive male's fear of becoming infected with feminine weakness is suggested as the reason males refrain from coitus at certain times.

59. Freeman, Howard E., and Norman R. Kurtz (eds.) America's Troubles: A Casebook on Social Conflict. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1969.

A collection of articles from a variety of social conflicts in contemporary experiences. Among the major sections are the sexually unusual, the stigmatized, and troubled adolescents.

60. Gilder, George F. Sexual Suicide. New York: Bantam Books, 1973.

Coitus is seen as an "indispensable test of identity" for the male, and notably less important to the female. The greater emphasis however, shows that society will continue to collapse unless women resolve to stay in their place: the home.

61. Goldberg, B.Z. The Sacred Fire: The Story of Sex in Religion. New York: University Books, 1958.

A historical tracing of sexual symbols, practices, and restrictions. The writing leans toward the bizarre aspects, and includes many early myths.

62. Goldberg, Steven. The Inevitability of Patriarchy. New York: William Morris and Company, 1973.

A study suggesting that all societies look to males for leadership and authority. This position is supported through biological, anthropological, and sociological interpretations.

63. Graves, Robert, and Raphael Patai. Hebrew Myths: The Book of Genesis. New York: Doubleday and Company, 1963.

Variations of the Hebrew story of creation are presented, including the story of Lilith as the first mate for Adam.

64. Greer, Germaine. The Female Eunuch. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1971.
A comment on the biological and social experiences of the modern female. The concepts show that women are often eunuchs compared to their potential.
65. Hamilton, G.V. A Research in Marriage. New York: Lear Publishers, 1929.
Two hundred husbands and wives participated in extensive interviews. The findings include information relating to general satisfaction with the marriage, economics, family background, and coital satisfaction.
66. Handlin, Oscar. Race and Nationality in American Life. Poston: Little, Brown, and Company, 1957.
Chapter Six, "The Horror," describes the development of the "pure" woman in comparison to the dark passions of the nineteenth century male. Social changes, and the influence of sex ethics, writers, and lecturers are discussed.
67. Hays, H.R. The Dangerous Sex: The Myth of Feminine Evil. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1964.
Man's fear of female sexuality is examined in primitive tribes, and traced throughout western civilization. In general, the author asserts that man's fear of woman is derived from her physical differences and her power to cause impotence.
68. Heape, Walter. Sex Antagonism. London: Constable and Company, 1913.
A study of exogamy and totemism comparing Heape's theories with Sir James Frazer. Sex antagonism is viewed as the result of women attempting to move from their natural role.
69. Henriques, Fernando. Love in Action: The Sociology of Sex. New York: E.P. Dutton and Company, 1960.
Many cultural aspects of human sexuality are presented in the chapter, "Preparation for Sexual Life" providing information not found in similar books. Organization of the chapters is by topics rather than historical development.
70. Hernton, Calvin C. Coming Together: Black Power, White Hatred and Sexual Hangups. New York: Random House, 1971.
Examination of the many injustices experienced by blacks, especially black men. An historical and contemporary analysis faulting white men, but also black women for the anxieties of black men.

71. Herschberger, Ruth. Adam's Rib. New York: Harper and Row Publishers, 1948.

An examination of sexual stereotypes about women. Includes the variation of human sexual theories when studied through a male or female vantage point. Although written in a rather humorous fashion, the points are well made about the abilities of the female in a number of capacities.

72. Hettlinger, Richard. Sex Isn't That Simple: The New Sexuality on Campus. New York: Seabury Press, 1974.

A study of contemporary sexual issues focusing on traditional sex and recreational sex. Current studies are woven into the material, showing certain attitudes and behaviors of college age, and young Americans. An appendix covers basic facts about birth control, abortion, and venereal disease. Although the information is presented for young adults, it is enlightening on many aspects of sexuality.

73. Hogeland, Ronald W. (ed.). Women and Womanhood in America. Lexington, Massachusetts: D.C. Heath and Company, 1973.

A collection of articles written on the changing role of American women from colonial times to the present. The materials are arranged in such a way as to provide a concise history of the changing factors in the country's development.

74. Howard, Clifford. Sex Worship: An Exposition of the Phallic Origin of Religion. Washington D.C.: Clifford Howard, 1897.

Various customs, rituals, and symbols of sexual importance are discussed. Included are certain sexual symbols attributed to the Christian Church and its traditions.

75. Howard, George Elliot. A History of Matrimonial Institutions. 3 vols. New York: Humanities Press, 1964.

A well prepared and documented history of English and American legal, religious, and social marriage customs. Volume II contains an especially worthy section on development of civil and religious marriage customs in Colonial America.

76. Hunt, Morton. Sexual Behavior in the 1970s. Chicago: Playboy Press, 1974.

A report on the findings of a sexual survey commissioned by the Playboy foundation. Over two thousand adults in twenty-four cities completed questionnaires. Additional interviews were conducted with one hundred other males and females. The findings are discussed in

detail and greater meaning is applied by comparisons with other research.

77. Hunt, Morton M. The Natural History of Love. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1959.

The Western history of love and sexuality is presented. Hunt writes without the usual biased attitudes supporting or rejecting certain periods or cultures.

78. Jacobs, Sue-Ellen. Women in Perspective: A Guide for Cross-Cultural Studies. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1974.

A wide range of bibliographical materials is divided by geographical and general topics. The volume covers a vast area of interests, and may be used as a starting point for resources. Too many important works in various subjects are missed to be applied in comprehensive projects.

79. Jourard, Sidney M. The Transparent Self. 2d ed. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company, 1971.

The beneficial aspects of self disclosure are explored. Problems and concealments in the male role and sexual difficulties are also briefly presented. The latter chapters are addressed especially to those in helping professions.

80. Kaplan, Helen Singer. The New Sex Therapy: Active Treatment of Sexual Dysfunctions. New York: Brunner/Mazel Publication, 1974.

An authoritative volume concerning the physiological and psychological aspects of sexual response. Focused on the treatment of dysfunctions, the Masters and Johnson approach is often compared for clinical similarities and differences.

81. Kaye, Harvey E. Male Survival: Masculinity Without Myth. New York: Grossett and Dunlap, 1974.

Examination into the contemporary male "mystique" and problems related to the acceptance of stereotypes. Additional insights are provided by discussion of the sexual life of the male and the "new" woman.

82. Kennedy, Eugene C. The New Sexuality: Myths, Fables, and Hang-ups. Garden City, New York: Doubleday and Company, Inc., 1972.

Many of the misconceptions or myths commonly believed about sexuality are examined. The sexual revolution is reported as more of a media image than reality.

83. Kephart, William M. The Family, Society, and the Individual. 2d ed. New York: Houghton Muffin Company, 1966.
A study of the American family that centers on the heritage, premarital behavior patterns, marital interaction, and family disorganization. Particularly valuable is the information on mate selection and premarital moral codes.
84. Key, William Bryan. Subliminal Seduction: Ad Media's Manipulation of a Not so Innocent America. New York: New American Library, 1973.
An exploration into the hidden messages advertisers use to sell their products. Some of the findings may be difficult to believe but they can hardly be ignored.
85. Kieffer, Otto. Sexual Life in Ancient Rome. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1963.
A majority of this volume is concerned with Roman poetry and character sketches of important individuals. Some general information is included about Roman sexual life styles.
86. Kinsey, Alfred C., et al. Sexual Behavior in the Human Female. Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders Company, 1953.
A report on eight thousand females who provided case histories for this study. The findings are presented under the main sections of the history and method, types of sexual activity among females, and comparisons of females and males.
87. Kirkpatrick, Clifford. The Family: As Process and Institution. 2d ed. New York: The Ronald Press Company, 1963.
The family is studied through a series of "recurrent family dramas." Contemporary problems, trends, and attitudes are the focal point. Especially helpful are the sections on nature and origins of the family, and social changes and the family.
88. Klein, Viola. The Feminine Character: History of an Ideology. 2d ed. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1972.
An examination of major nineteenth century studies including the areas of biology, philosophy, psychology, and sociology. Theories of Freud, Havelock Ellis, Weininger, and W.I. Thomas are among the works synthesized and analyzed. The importance of the Industrial Revolution and new developments in research on woman are also presented.
89. Koestenbaum, Peter. Existential Sexuality: Choosing to Love. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1974.

The approach of existential psychotherapy and existential philosophy are applied to the human encounters of sex, love, marriage, and family. Many letters and case histories, quizzes, and exercises are included in the text.

90. Korda, Michael. Male Chauvinism: How it Works and How to get Free of it. New York: Random House, 1972.

A study of the contemporary male and his fear of woman, and the female's fear of success. The business world is shown as solidly operating on the basis of sex stereotypes.

91. Kuten, Jay. Coming Together--Coming Apart: On Anger and Separation in Sexual Loving. New York: Macmillan Publishing Company, 1974.

The development of love and sexuality beginning in infancy is examined with emphasis on the paradoxical factors of separation and anger as opposed to the impulse toward intimacy. Problems of extramarital sex, divorce, and separation by death are presented, and the therapeutic value of anger underlies the discussion.

92. Lacroix, Paul. History of Prostitution, trans. by Samuel Putnam. 2 vols. New York: Covici, Friede Publishers, 1931.

Extensive study of prostitution from the Babylonians through European development. A thorough portrayal of sexual relationships and practices, married and otherwise, is provided in the process.

93. Langdon-Davis, John. A Short History of Women. New York: Blue Ribbon Press, 1927.

A historical defense of women from earliest times through early twentieth century England. Shows many of the differences between the sexes as structured by society. The degradation and submissive roles assigned to women are summarized, and future roles projected in the final chapter.

94. Lawrence, Henry W. The Not-Quite Puritans. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1928.

The author states the purpose of the work as showing the lighter side of Puritan life. The result is a very human portrayal of the American colonists in an informative study.

95. Lea, Henry C. The History of Sacerdotal Celibacy in the Christian Church. New York: Russell and Russell, 1957.

The beginning and development of Christian celibacy is thoroughly reviewed. Suppression by the church during

the Middle Ages was countered by sexual excesses, both within the church and experienced by many of the general population.

96. Letourneau, Charles. The Evolution of Marriage. 3rd ed. London: Walter Scott Publishing Company, 1912.
A blending of primitive and Western practices and restrictions. The material includes marriage customs, roles of husbands and wives, social and legal regulations, and widowhood.
97. Libby, Roger W., and Robert N. Whitehurst (eds.). Renovating Marriage: Toward New Sexual Life Styles. Danville, California: Consensus Publishers, Inc., 1973.
A well structured series of essays and research into the roles of sex after marriage. The editors collected a wide range of opinions about changing sexual life styles. The articles are written by leading authorities.
98. Licht, Hans. Sexual Life in Greece, trans. by J.H. Freese. London: Abby Library, 1972.
Elaboration of Greek sexuality, especially relating pederasty to the life styles. The form of writing is a defense of Greek morality.
99. Maccoby, Eleanor Emmons, and Carol Nagy Jacklin. The Psychology of Sex Differences. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1974.
An exhaustive study of sex differences that offers a systemic analysis and interpretation of research in areas of intellect and achievement, social behavior, and the origins of sex differences. In addition to the wealth of information provided in the chapters, over fourteen hundred sources are included in the annotated bibliography.
100. Mantegazza, Paolo. The Sexual Relations of Mankind, trans. by Samuel Putnam. New York: Eugenics Publishing Company, 1935.
Originally published in 1885, this volume is well organized and covers many aspects of human sexuality. The material is derived from a variety of cultures. The assumptions of the author are sometimes outdated.
101. Masters, William H., and Virginia E. Johnson. Human Sexual Inadequacy. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1970.
The therapeutic concepts and techniques used in the treatment of sexual dysfunctions at the clinic in St. Louis are discussed. History taking, round table counseling sessions, and procedures for particular

problems are examined, with the emphasis directed toward the couple learning to communicate more openly and become more aware of sensate foci.

102. Masters, William H., and Virginia E. Johnson. Human Sexual Response. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1966.

A research population of three hundred and twelve males and three hundred and eighty-two females was used to study the physiological and psychological sexual responses. The investigation was designed to answer two questions: (1) What physical reactions develop as the human male and female respond to effective sexual stimulation, and (2) Why do men and women behave as they do when responding to effective sexual stimulation? Especially valuable is the information presented in Chapter Seventeen, "Similarities in Physiologic Response."

103. May, Geoffrey. Social Control of Sex Expression. New York: William Morrow and Company, 1931.

Contains the history of sexual restrictions found in primitive tribes and traced through Western civilization. Underlines the attempt of humankind to construct society by controlling its sexual practices.

104. May, Rollo. Love and Will. New York: W.W. Norton and Company, Inc., 1969.

Love, sex, and the underlying predispositions in American society are analyzed. The author writes from the position that, "sex has become Western man's test and burden more than his salvation."

105. McCary, James Leslie. Sexual Myths and Fallacies. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1971.

Over seventy sexual ideas are discussed as popular myths. The sections include sexual physiology and functioning, sex drive, reproduction and birth control, homosexuality, sexual disorders and sexual abnormalities, and sex offense.

106. Miller, Perry (ed.). The American Puritans: Their Prose and Poetry. Garden City, New York: Anchor Books, 1956.

A collection of journals, sermons, and poetry which describes the theological and personal lives of these seventeenth century Americans.

107. Millet, Kate. Sexual Politics. New York: Doubleday and Company, Inc., 1970.

The developing of patriarchy is examined as a political system by which relationships between the

sexes have been premised. This system of "sexual politics" is explored through the writings of D.H. Lawrence, Henry Miller, and Norman Mailer in the latter section.

108. Montagu, Ashley. The Natural Superiority of Women. 4th ed. New York: Macmillan Company, 1968.

In view of the historical concept of female inferiority, this work delves into her biological, intellectual, psychological, and sociological strengths. Certain changes are recommended to assist in the present and future transitions of family life, education, and occupational roles for males and females.

109. Morgan, Edmund S. The Puritan Family: Religion and Domestic Relations in Seventeenth-Century New England. revised ed., New York: Harper Torchbooks, 1966.

A coverage of the daily lives of these early Americans. The chapter detailing the relationship between husband and wife is especially helpful. Much of the material has been drawn from puritan writings and records.

110. Morgan, Elaine. The Descent of Woman. New York: Stein and Day, 1972.

This study looks at the evolving of humans with woman as the primary subject. The volume offers a new approach to examination of the early human species. It also suggests the difference in perceptions of males and female writers, and much of the discussion debates the theories of Desmond Morris.

111. Morgan, Marabel. The Total Woman. New York: Pocket Books, 1973.

Woman, at her best, is seen as willing to become subservient to the husband. Advice suggests how to effectively please the husband by creating a life style where his needs are met and recognized as having primary importance.

112. Morris, Desmond. Intimate Behavior. New York: Bantam Books, 1971.

Especially valuable for the discussion on the phases of intimacy, the verbal and non-verbal and sexual and non-sexual theories of desired closeness are presented in the context of animal and human behavior.

113. Morris, Desmond. The Naked Apes: A Zoologist's Study of The Human Animal. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1967.

A study of pre-historical males and females. The section on the evolving of coital behaviors discusses

ways that humans developed to accomodate sexual intercourse and the attempts of society to de-sexualize males and females.

114. Morrison, Eleanor S., and Vera Borosage (eds.). Human Sexuality: Contemporary Perspectives. Palo Alto, California: National Press Books, 1973.

A collection on current issues and relationships of sexuality. The articles are well written and include a broad spectrum of opinions.

115. Murdock, George Peter. Social Structure. New York: Macmillan Company, 1949.

A cross cultural survey of two hundred and fifty historical and contemporary societies. The various sexual behaviors are presented through discussions concerning the regulation of sex, incest taboos and their extensions, and social laws of sexual choice.

116. Murstein, Bernard I. Love, Sex, and Marriage Through the Ages. New York: Sprenger Publishing Company, 1974.

This volume covers pre-historical marriage theories and both Western and Eastern developing relationships between the sexes. Many of the sections lack depth in reporting, but overall, this vast undertaking provides monumental information on the subject.

117. Niemeoller, Adolph F. Sexual Slavey in America. New York: Panurge Press, 1935.

A study into sexual trafficking including the American Indians, Negroes, and white slavery in America. Included are colonial laws of marriage, divorce, and general information about the status of women.

118. Oakley, Ann. Sex, Gender, and Society. New York: Harper and Row Publisher, 1972.

A study of contemporary sex differences that includes historical, biological, and psychological information to present the strengths and weaknesses of growing up male or female in Western society. This is a well balanced work that is rarely negative in its presentation.

119. O'Faolain, Julia, and Lauro Martines (eds.). Not in God's Image: Women in History from the Greeks to the Victorians. New York: Harper and Row Publishers, 1973.

Woman's history is presented through a broad collection of writings. Excerpts include familiar sources as well as little known materials and documents.

120. O'Neill Nena and George O'Neill. Open Marriage: A New Life Style for Couples. New York: Avon Books, 1972.

The concept of open marriage as defined by the authors encourages honesty, trust, and allows for many kinds of relationships which do not always identify married persons as a "couple." Coitus beyond the marital bonds is presented as acceptable if agreeable to both parties.

121. O'Neill Nena and George O'Neill. Shifting Gears. New York: Avon Books, 1974.

This book focuses on learning to deal with the crises and unsettling changes in contemporary society. The authors view maturity not as a "settling" process but as opportunity for experience and creativity. Unlike the author's earlier work this volume is not directed at the marital situation alone but rather the wider range of experience.

122. O'Neill, William L. Everyone was Brave: A History of Feminism in America. New York: Quadrangle/The New York Times Book Company, 1969.

A study of feminists from 1830 to contemporary America. The book examines the various decisions and strategies that led to the failure of feminism.

123. Packard, Vance. The Sexual Wilderness: The Contemporary Upheaval in Male-Female Relationships. New York: David McKay Company, 1968.

A broad range of sexual relationships are discussed through research and interviews with prominent educators. In addition to the review of earlier research literature, the involvement with many leading authorities gives this work written in popular style importance.

124. Patai, Raphael. Sex and Family in the Bible and the Middle East. New York: Doubleday and Company, 1959.

An excellent study into Old Testament and Middle East sexual attitudes and practices. Structured around scriptural passages, the author also provides historical insights into the evolving family and marriage roles.

125. Paul, Leslie. Eros Rediscovered. New York: Association Press, 1970.

A work that discusses the biological and social assessments of sex. Contemporary aspects of the changing morality are also presented.

126. Petras, John W. Sexuality in Society. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, Inc., 1973.

A little volume that describes the continual interaction between the individual and society to

conceptualize sexuality as social behavior. The twentieth century is evaluated as having moved from sacred, to scientific, to secular ideologies. Detailed footnoting adds to the well written material in each chapter.

127. Picard, Max. The World of Silence. Chicago: Henry Regnery Company, 1952.

A study of silence in relationship to the human experience. It is a philosophical exploration into the "first born of the basic phenonema."

128. Pike, E. Royston. Love in Ancient Rome. London: Frederick Muller Limited, 1965.

Heavily supported by legends and fictional literature, the author provides a very biased account of Rome's lack of morality.

129. Reincourt, Amaury de. Sex and Power in History. New York: David McKay Company, 1974.

Coverage of sexuality in the development of civilization with particular emphasis on Western women. The influence of the Great Mother is shown in relationship to the early Christian Church. Woman's greatest potential for power is viewed as her use of sex rather than direct socioeconomic control.

130. Reiss, Ira J. Premarital Sexual Standards in America. New York: The Free Press, 1960.

An investigation of the trends and characteristics of premarital sexual standards in America through the author's research and also including other research. Two chapters are devoted to earlier historical considerations. Four sexual standards are presented in relationship to America: abstinence; double standard; permissiveness without affection; and permissiveness with affection.

131. Report of the Commission on Obscenity and Pornography. New York: Bantam Books, 1970.

An exhaustive study into the aspects and effects of obscenity and pornography in contemporary America. The research includes issues of sex education, the impact of erotica, historical background and legal considerations of erotica. Among important findings, the commission reports that both males and females are interested in erotic materials, and delinquency or criminal action is not significantly related to erotic materials.

132. Riegel, Robert E. American Women: A Story of Social Change. Cranbury, New Jersey: Associated University Presses, 1970.

A history of the middle class American woman, with particular emphasis on the period 1815 to 1890. The work provides an insightful portrayal into the influence of the feminine ideal.

133. Rougment, Denis de. Love in the Western World. New York: Pantheon, 1956.
An investigation of courtly love that is traced back to the twelfth century and initiated in the Cathair religion.
134. Rubenstein, Paul, and Herbert Margolis. The Group Sex Tapes. New York: David McKay Company, 1971.
Ninety-eight swingers were interviewed in preparation for this book. The excerpts from the tapes include issues related to singles and married, examination of children and parents, and also a psychiatrist's defense of swinging.
135. Rugoff, Milton. Prudery and Passion. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1971.
A broad study of sexuality in nineteenth-century America, which views the rise of the middle class and the madonna concept of the female as primary components in the development of victorian attitudes.
136. Ruitenbeek, Hendrik M. The New Sexuality. New York: New Viewpoints, 1974.
Contributions to sexology are traced from nineteenth-century Germany and England to the present. The author views sexuality "as a personal experience," and therefore rejects the concept of "perversions" for certain sexual experiences.
137. Schaefer, Leah Cahan. Women and Sex: Experiences and Reactions of a Group of Thirty Women as Told to a Female Psychotherapist. New York: Pantheon Books, 1973.
Thirty women undergoing psychotherapy were interviewed for twelve hours each about their sexual memories and experiences. The information includes: early sex memories; early sex education; adolescent experiences; masturbation; initial intercourse; and orgasm. Certain female sexual anxieties were identified with inadequate sex education in the home. Orgasm was seen as a learned response, rather than as an automatic response.
138. Schneir, Miriam (ed.). Feminism: The Essential Historical Writings. New York: Vintage Books, 1972.
Essays, memoirs, and letters have been selected from the seventeenth century period through World War I. The collection focuses on American authors but also includes other major feminist writers.

139. Scott, Anne Firor. The Southern Lady: From Pedestal to Politics, 1830-1930. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1970.

The image and reality of southern women are contrasted. Diaries, journals, and other personal memorabilia are used to show these women as hard working individuals. Divided into pre and post civil war attitudes and behavior, the development of new post war life styles is seen as having some influence in weakening the frivolous concept of southern women.

140. Sherfey, Mary Jane. The Nature and Evolution of Female Sexuality. New York: Vintage Books, 1966.

An interesting combination of anthropology, biology, psychiatry, and genetics are included to present this fascinating work on female sexuality. An important concept is discussed which indicates women initially had an insatiable sexual drive until repressed by culture.

141. Sheridan, Edward, and Kathleen Sheridan (eds.). Twenty-Eight Experts View the Sexual Marriage. Huntington, Indiana: Our Sunday Visitor, 1974.

The title may be somewhat deceiving, as less than ten pages are devoted to sexual intercourse or sex education. Rather, the editors are using the term "sexual" in the broader sense, and present very basic articles on problems of being masculine or feminine in society, and also communication difficulties in marriage and family living.

142. Shiloh, Ailon (ed.). Studies in Human Sexual Behavior: The American Scene. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas Publishers, 1970.

The editor has brought together many of the leading ideas and persons in the field of sexual research. Areas of investigations include premarital sex, sex standards, and marital sex.

143. Singer, Irving. The Goals of Human Sexuality. New York: W.W. Norton and Company, Inc., 1973.

The author writes from a pluralistic concept of human sexual response. Although utilizing the works of Kinsey, Masters and Johnson, and others, Singer does not attempt to characterize a necessary sexual response but stresses individuality. Included is a section that distinguishes the sensuous from the passionate aspects of sexuality.

144. Skolnick, Arlene S. and Jerome H. Skolnick (eds.). Family in Transition: Rethinking Marriage, Sexuality, Child Rearing, and Family Organization. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1971.

A collection of writings that indicates certain social factors are challenging the traditional system of the nuclear family. Particularly valuable is the section of readings on sexuality and sex roles.

145. Smith, James R., and Lynn G. Smith (eds.). Beyond Monogamy: Recent Studies of Sexual Alternatives in Marriage. Baltimore: The John Hopkins University Press, 1974.

A collection of liberally slanted articles on swinging and group marriages. The selections include essays and research findings from recent writings.

146. Smith, Page. Daughters of the Promised Land: Women in American History. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1970.

A well documented social and political history of women, which focuses primarily on the functions and status given them by men. The material covers America's colonial beginnings and continues to the present day, with two chapters providing a background on ancient times.

147. Sorensen, Robert C. Adolescent Sexuality in Contemporary America: Personal Values and Sexual Behavior, Ages 13-19. New York: World Publishing, 1973.

Over two thousand questionnaires and several hundred additional interviews were included in this nation wide study of adolescent sexuality. Overall, young people were not promiscuous, but rather engaged in monogamous sexual relationships before marriage. The findings also include information about drugs, contraception, and sex education.

148. Sprull, Julia Cherry. Women's Life and Work in the Southern Colonies. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1938.

The history of southern women is traced from their initial vigorous and hardworking life styles to their gradual roles filled with frivolity and exceedingly modest decorum. Well documented and containing an extensive bibliography.

149. Stern, Daniel. Miss America. New York: Lancer Books, Inc., 1959.

A fictional portrayal of Miss America, focusing on the virginal image contrasted by her sexual adventures.

150. Stiles, Henry Reed. Bundling: Its Origin, Progress, and Decline in America. Albany, 1969. (Privately issued for subscription only).

A defense of the colonial practice, the author also includes information related to bundling in other parts of the world.

151. Stoll, Clarice Stasz (ed.). Sexism: Scientific Debates. Reading, Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, 1973.

A series of articles reflecting that sexism is still very much a part of the contemporary American experience. The primary questions debated throughout the selections relate to masculinity and femininity, sexism in society, and science as a guide.

152. Taylor, G. Rattray. Sex in History. London: Thames and Hudson, 1953.

Medieval sexuality is presented as a time of excessiveness, with the church waging a losing battle against the many indulgences. The author views the changes in European sexual behavior as patterned under patrist or matrist influence.

153. Terry, Megan. Couplings and Groupings. New York: Pantheon Books, 1972.

Interviews with several individuals present the frequently occurring "coupling" or living together before committing the legal act of marriage, homosexual relationships, or "grouping" experiences which include extended families and communes. In essence the information relates previous life style and coital dissatisfactions, and ways these people are turning their lives around.

154. Thomas, William E. Sex and Society: Studies in the Social Psychology of Sex. Boston: The Gorham Press, 1907.

Although dated in many respects, the material on primitive cultures and their sexual practices is valuable. The author's views concerning sex differences and social rationales are major themes.

155. Tiger, Lionel. Men in Groups. New York: Random House, 1969.

The dominance of males in societies is seen as related to male bonding, which is traced back to man's history as a hunter. Varieties of the male bonds are reported as more binding and significant than female bonds.

156. Tori, Barbara. The Cinderella Factor. New York: Avon Books, 1972.

A fictional characterization of the beauty contestants who appear "pure and chaste" but are actually involved in a variety of sexual games.

157. Twichell, Joseph Hopkins (ed.). Some Old Puritan Love Letters: John and Margaret Winthrop, 1618-1638. New York: Dodd, Mead, and Company, 1893.

These letters provide an indication of the mutual affection in the marriage of John and Margaret Winthrop.

158. Van Gennep, Arnold. The Rites of Passage. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1960.
A study into the phases and classifications of the rites of passage. Includes discussions into territory, initiation rites, marriage, pregnancy and childbirth, and death among other topics.
159. Vaux, Roland de. Ancient Israel: Its Life and Institutions, trans. by John McHugh. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1961.
A thorough account of Israel in Old Testament times. The section on family life gives detailed descriptions about male-female relationships.
160. Walters, Ronald G. Primer for Prudery: Sexual Advice to Victorian America. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1974.
The author provides cuttings from nineteenth century writers and lecturers to demonstrate the attitudes on masturbation, birth control, marital sex, and "excessive sex."
161. Watzlawick, Paul, Janet Helmick Beavin, and Don D. Jackson. Pragmatics of Human Communication: A Study of Interactional Patterns, Pathologies, and Paradoxes. New York: W.W. Norton and Company, 1967.
A volume that combines communication theory and therapeutic communication into a systematic approach to study the levels and organization of human interaction.
162. Weisinger, Mort. The Contest. New York: New American Library, 1970.
This fictional account of the "innocent" image projected by beauty pageants is contrasted by the sexual attitudes and behaviors of the contestants.
163. Wertenbaker, Thomas Jefferson. The Puritan Oligarchy: The Founding of American Civilization. New York: Grosset and Dunlap, 1947.
A study of the Puritan system as experienced in the Massachusetts Bible state. The work includes early literature, architecture, and music as well as focusing on important men and issues.
164. Westermarck, Edward. The History of Human Marriage. 3 vols. London: Macmillan and Company, 1903.
A comprehensive work that begins with the theory that pre-historical marriages were monogamous, and moving through a variety of systems and cultures to modern history.

165. Wilson, Earl. Show Business Laid Bare. New York: New American Library, Inc., 1974.
A description of the pornography that has become increasingly popular in movies, theatre, and nightclub entertainments. The purpose of the book is stated as providing reasons this type of pornography should be removed.
166. Wynn, John Charles (ed.). Sexual Ethics and Christian Responsibility. New York: Association Press, 1970.
This book presents a collection of articles from noted theologians. The material provides up-to-date discussions of contemporary sexual attitudes and behaviors.
167. Young, Wayland. Eros Denied: Sex in Western Society. New York: Grove Press, 1964.
Excluded words, images, actions, and people are broadly covered in Parts I through V. Part VI presents a scattered arrangement of historical information.
168. Zimmerman, Carle C., and Lucious F. Cervantes. Marriage and the Family: A Text for Moderns. Chicago: Henry Regnery Company, 1956.
Valuable study into the theories and practices of marriage. A strong section on early Greek and Roman sexual practices with insightful interpretations into the teachings of Christ.

Periodicals

169. Aaron, Ruth. "Male Contributions to Female Frigidity," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 5 (May 1971), pp. 42-57.
Certain cultural, emotional, and communicational alienations between males and females are examined as elements inhibiting female coital responses. It is stressed that in American society, men are more alienated from their tender feelings than women.
170. Abramson, Paul R. "The Relationship of the Frequency of Masturbation to Several Aspects of Personality and Behavior," Journal of Sex Research, 9 (May 1973), pp. 132-142.
Eighty-four male and seventy-five female undergraduates participated in this study advertised as a survey of sexual attitudes. Findings did not show a difference in the emotional personality of high or low frequency female masturbators, but males who maintained a high frequency of masturbation rated higher on neuroticism, with low frequency male masturbators higher on a lie scale.

171. Adams, Wesley J. "The Use of Sexual Humor in Teaching Human Sexuality at the University Level," Family Coordinator, 23 (October 1974), pp. 365-368.

Presenting humor as an innovative teaching method, a graduate level human sexuality class is described as taught in the School of Household Economics. Background materials included six theoretical articles on humor, while the primary materials were cartoons, generally from Playboy magazine. Sexual topics for examination include the aged, homosexuality, exhibitionism, and the old and the new morality.

172. Alpert Hollis. "Whither the Erotic Film?," Sexual Behavior, 2 (June 1972), pp. 44-47.

A brief exploration into the history and rationale behind the erotic films. The author suggests that while males shown in homosexual films do not exhibit signs of sexual anxieties, the males in films portraying heterosexual activities do appear anxious. To remain on the scene, it is summarized that erotic films will have to take on meaning and artistic skill.

173. Alston, Jon P., and Frances Tucker. "The Myth of Sexual Permissiveness," Journal of Sex Research, 9 (February 1973), pp. 34-40.

Using a sample of one thousand, one hundred and ninety-six white American adults, the findings indicate that eighty percent believe it wrong to engage in sexual relations before marriage. Further examination of the data shows individuals born between 1940 and 1949 are more liberal than those born earlier. The younger females (aged twenty through twenty-nine tend to be more liberal than older women, yet the males were even more liberal than the females).

174. Arafat, Ibtihaj, and Betty Yorborg. "Drug Use and the Sexual Behavior of College Women," Journal of Sex Research, 9 (February 1973), pp. 21-29.

Five hundred and ninety-two female undergraduates at a large Northwestern university participated in this study concerning sexual enjoyment as related to drug use. Religious identification was seen as a stronger determiner of sexual behavior than was drug use, although drug use was positively associated with freedom of sexual behavior. Less than half the subjects reported coital experience. The use of drugs was found to enhance the experience of orgasm.

175. Arafat, Ibtihaj, and Betty Yorborg. "On Living Together Without Marriage," Journal of Sex Research, 9 (May 1973), pp. 97-106.

Seven hundred and sixty-two students on a large Northeastern university answered a questionnaire about their attitudes and behaviors relating to living together without marriage. Approximately eighty percent of the students indicated they would live with a member of the opposite sex. Of couples already living together, eighty percent of the males and two thirds of the females did not report future marriage as a reason.

176. Ard, Ben N., Jr. "Premarital Sexual Experience: A Longitudinal Study," Journal of Sex Research, 10 (February 1974), pp. 32-39.

An investigation of one hundred and sixty-one couples: from engagement through twenty years of marriage together. The results indicate that premarital coitus does not have an adverse affect on the marriage relationship, and in fact suggests sexual behavior may be moving toward permissiveness with affection.

177. Arnstein, Robert L. "Virgin Men," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 9 (January 1974), pp. 112-126.

Changes toward male virginity contrast the Victorian period with contemporary attitudes. The two groups of virgin males discussed are those satisfied with their state and those who are not. Anxiety producing problems are identified with the first attempt at sexual intercourse.

178. Aronson, Elliot and Vera Aronson. "Does a Woman's Attractiveness Influence Men's Nonsexual Reactions?," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 5 (November 1971), pp. 12-27.

A report of findings from three earlier attractiveness studies, and the present research. Forty-eight undergraduate males were participants in this investigation which found beautiful women were responded to differently than plain women. Males tended to react extremely favorably when the beautiful girl expressed positive feelings toward them. Reversely, they disliked her intensely if negative feelings were exhibited.

179. Ash, Mildred. "Freud on Feminine Identity and Female Sexuality," Psychiatry, 34 (August 1971), pp. 322-327.

The author explores the effect of Freud's more popular theories about female sexuality. Acceptance of those theories is believed to create problems related to female identity.

180. Athanasiou, Robert, and Richard Sarkin. "Premarital Sexual Behavior and Postmarital Adjustment," Archives of Sexual Behavior, 3 (May 1974), pp. 207-225.

A questionnaire was answered by twenty thousand individuals who provided information about their sexual attitudes and behaviors. Overall, the findings may suggest a future trend toward a more swinging kind of marriage requiring a new standard of sex ethics.

181. Athanasiou, Robert, Phillip Shaver, and Carol Tavris. "Sex," Psychology Today, 4 (July 1970), pp. 37-52.

Over twenty thousand questionnaires were completed by readers of Psychology Today. The authors suggest their respondents were not average in that they were more liberal, college educated, and nearly one-third were atheist or agnostic. Results indicate ninety percent favoring sex before marriage; forty percent of the married men had experienced infidelity compared with thirty-six percent of the married women. Only nine percent were in favor of group marriage. While a majority thought sex education ideally should come from their parents, most information was actually learned from friends.

182. Averback, Alfred. "Sex Versus the Late Late Show," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (January 1970), pp. 33-38.

A discussion of late night viewing as an avoidance of coitus by marital couples. The influence of television is illustrated by the 1968 television cable strike in West Virginia which resulted in discontinued programming. The early period of 1969 saw the birth rate in this geographic area triple in comparison to previous years.

183. Averback, Alfred, et al. "How can Sex be More Pleasurable?," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 5 (September 1971), pp. 150-170.

A panel of five psychiatrists and medical doctors examine the cultural, emotional, and physical components of human sexual pleasure. The discussion centers on the recent changes in female passivity, physiological differences in male and female coitus, and communication between partners.

184. Bakwin, Harry. "Erotic Feelings in Infants and Young Children," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 8 (October 1974), pp. 200-215.

The discussion focuses on masturbation to orgasm in male and female infants. Three case studies are included, and commentaries follow the article.

185. Balswick, Jack O. "Attitudes of Lower Class Males Toward Taking a Male Birth Control Pill," Family Coordinator, 21 (April 1972), pp. 195-199.

Various factors such as age, education, and race are seen as influencing male attitudes toward male birth control pills, vasectomy, and birth control pills for women. Findings suggest the need for educating males about birth control techniques and procedures.

186. Balswick, Jack O., and Charles W. Peek. "The Inexpressive Male: A Tragedy of American Society," Family Coordinator, 20 (October 1971), pp. 363-368.

The American male is taught inexpressiveness, and it often is reflected in two images: the cowboy syndrome, in which he is not able to express his feelings; and the playboy image where he is not willing to show his feelings. The married male tends to be situationally inexpressive, rather than the more total role acceptance of the single male. Certain indications are presented that show this traditional role concept may be changing.

187. Barker-Benfield, Ben. "The Spermatic Economy: A Nineteenth Century View of Sexuality," Feminist Studies, 1 (Summer 1972), pp. 45-74.

An account of the nineteenth-century fears and anxieties related to spermatic loss associated with coital sex or masturbation. Information also includes surgical procedures that were used to reduce female sex drive or energies.

188. Bart, Pauline B. "Sexism and Social Science: From the Gilded Cage to the Iron Cage, or the Perils of Pauline," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 33 (November 1971), pp. 743-745.

Difficulties of males researching the sociological aspects of sex roles are reported. It is suggested that writers are becoming more aware of the problems, and existing role changes are moving toward more flexible attitudes.

189. Bartell, Gilbert D. "Group Sex Among the Mid-Americans," Journal of Sex Research, 6 (May 1970), pp. 113-120.

Two hundred and eight Midwestern and Southwestern males and females were interviewed about their participation in swinging activities. Discussion includes methods for finding partners, phases of the meetings, typologies of swinging, and the statistical data on the informants. Results show swingers are representative of white middle class America. All respondents reported a better relationship since becoming involved in swinging. The author, however, views group sex not as benefiting or contributing to an intimate relationship, but rather as a mechanical relationship which may reflect the depersonalization in contemporary society.

190. Bauman, Karl E. "Selected Aspects of the Contraceptive Practices of Unmarried University Students," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 5 (August 1971), pp. 76-89.

Ninety-eight male and female undergraduates enrolled in a major Southeast state university participated in this study. Approximately sixty percent of males and females used no method of contraception or an unreliable method the first time. Forty percent usually relied on an unreliable method or did not use any contraceptive device. The lack of proper contraceptive methods was attributed to the fore thought required for using reliable devices.

191. Bauman, Karl E., and Robert R. Wilson. "Sexual Behavior of Unmarried University Students in 1968 and 1972," Journal of Sex Research, 10 (November 1974), pp. 327-333.

The authors compared unmarried students at the same university in 1968 and 1972. Seventy-three percent of the men and seventy-three percent of the women in the 1972 study reported coital activity contrasted with fifty-six of men and forty-six of the women in the 1968 data. Their findings are consistent with other 1970 studies showing greater coital activity among college students.

192. Beigel, Hugo G. "Romantic Love," American Sociological Review, 16 (June 1951), pp. 326-334.

A concise but highly informative article on the genesis of courtly love in the twelfth century and the eventual merging of romantic love and marriage.

193. Bell, Robert R. "Female Sexual Satisfaction as Related to Levels of Education," Sexual Behavior, 1 (November 1971), pp. 9-14.

A study of seventy women with educational levels no greater than high school and two hundred and sixty-one college educated females showed differences in the sexual attitudes and experiences of these two groups. Highly educated women were more likely to expect and receive better sexual gratification from their husbands.

194. Bell, Robert R. "Sex as a Weapon and Changing Sex Roles," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (June 1970), pp. 99-111.

The greater equality in male and female roles is examined through past and present manipulations of premarital and marital coitus. Dr. Bell predicts that as sex role differences are reduced, it may be expected that sex conflicts could also taper off.

195. Bell, Robert R. "Swinging: The Sexual Exchange of Marriage Partners," Sexual Behavior, 1 (May 1971), pp. 70, 72-79.

A series of interviews with swingers who were generally college educated, middle class, in their twenties. The discussion includes the types of open and closed swinging, ways of recruitments, values that must be altered for husband and wife swingers.

196. Bell, Robert R. and Phyllis L. Bell. "Sexual Satisfaction Among Married Women," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 6 (December 1972), pp. 136-144.

This was the first part of the research findings of two thousand, three hundred and seventy-two married women. The conclusions indicate that general sexual satisfaction or dissatisfaction was identified with various other interrelated activities.

197. Bell, Robert R., and Jay B. Chaskes. "Premarital Sexual Experience Among Coeds, 1958 and 1968," The Journal of Marriage and the Family, 32 (February 1970), pp. 81-84.

In 1968 the authors replicated a 1958 study of premarital sexual attitudes and behaviors in the same university. The findings suggest an increase in coitus while dating, rather than waiting until engaged to be married.

198. Bell, Robert R., and Dorthyann Peltz. "Extramarital Sex Among Women," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 8 (March 1974), pp. 10-40.

A report on two thousand, three hundred and seventy-two questionnaires which included data about extramarital attitudes and behaviors of middle and upper class women. Results show that twenty-six percent of women (average age 34.5) had participated in some kind of extramarital activity. A large portion of those women reported marital sex either too frequent or not frequent enough. Commentaries on the Bell-Peltz Study are presented by three authorities.

199. Bellville, Titus P., et al. "Foreplay," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 5 (July 1971), pp. 60-81.

A panel of five members examined premarital and marital behaviors relating to foreplay and petting. The discussion includes petting as a means to exploit people, foreplay techniques and gimmicks, and foreplay leading to sexual dysfunctions.

200. Berenbaum, Arnold. "Revolution Without the Revolution: Sex in Contemporary America," Journal of Sex Research, 6 (November 1970), pp. 257-267.

Recognizable signs of the sexual revolution are initially discussed. Society is then presented in light of institutionalized constraints which leave the individual feeling powerless and alienated. Sex, thus, becomes panacea rather than an expression of one's actual self.

201. Berkey, Barry R. "Battle of the Checkbook: Some Sexual Meanings," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 5 (December 1971), pp. 8-23.

Seven case studies are utilized in the discussion of the roles and sexual behaviors exhibited in the "checkbook syndrome" most typically involving married couples, but also experienced between a widowed parent and adult child. The checkbook becomes a psychological tool in dealing with repressed conflicts.

202. Berkey, Barry R. "Too Tired For Sex: Fighting the Fatigue Factor in Sexual Disharmony," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 6 (September 1972), pp. 132-149.

Aside from general excuses of fatigue, sexual disharmony may be enacted in five ways: the pain ploy; hazy and obscure, chaste and shy, the altruist, and nature's way. In addition to fatigue related to stress and disease several problems expressed as fatigue are discussed as present in both men and women, and also problems peculiar to each sex. The second part of the article is a sharp attack on the feminist movement, and its problems to marriage partners.

203. Black, Stephen, and Mary Sykes. "Promiscuity and Oral Contraception: The Relationship Examined," Social Science and Medicine, 5 (December 1971), pp. 637-643.

A review of premarital sex and contraceptive studies, conducted primarily in the United States. Findings suggest that although premarital sex is increasing, promiscuity and oral contraception did not seem to be positively related.

204. Booth, Alan. "Sex and Social Participation," American Sociological Review, 37 (April 1972), pp. 183-192.

A comparison of male and female participants in friendship dyads and kin relationships was conducted with eight hundred middle age, Midwestern men and women. Differences were reported in blue collar and white collar workers. Blue collar males and females tend to have the same number of friends, while white collar males have more friends than do white collar females. The findings that males are more likely than females to have friends of the opposite sex did not support Tiger's theory of male bonding.

205. Boria-Berna, Maria C. "Husband's Role in Birth Control Acceptance," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 6 (May 1972), pp. 70-74.
Whereas, birth control methods have long been the male's responsibility, use of the pill and IUD have given the female primary charge for birth control. This review of research shows that although males often have little understanding about birth control devices, female partners refuse to consider methods not approved by their mate. These studies show communication gaps between husbands and wives in these matters, and stress a need for better family planning programs.
206. Boyd, Malcolm. "Who's Afraid of Women Priests?," Ms, 3 (December 1974), pp. 47, 50-51.
Male resistance to female priests is related to fears identified with the female side of God and man.
207. Boyd, Robert E., John P. Mockaitis, and Norma A. Hedges. "Socio-Political Liberation in Three Adolescent Samples," Adolescence, 9 (Winter 1973), pp. 455-462.
Tenth and twelfth grade students living in a rural setting, blue collar suburbs, and white collar populations were evaluated on their values and attitudes. Generally, the white collar group was "more independent, more alienated from traditional values, and more accepting of sexually permissive behavior."
208. Bradley, Noel. "The Knees as Fantasied Genitals." Psychoanalytic Review, 57 (July 1970), pp. 65-94.
A discussion about genital significance of the knees. The examination includes seven case histories, cultural excavations and folktales, and developmental evidence.
209. Brecher, Edward M. "Krafft-Ebing vs Havelock Ellis: Contrasting Attitudes in Two Pioneering Students of Sexual Behavior," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 7 (July 1973), pp. 146-154.
The lives and teachings of Krafft-Ebing and Havelock Ellis show two systems of sexual writing during the Victorian age. Krafft-Ebing is reviewed for his concentration into the perverse attitudes and behaviors of sexuality and his warnings against masturbation, middle age sex and simple frolics foreplay between husband and wife. Ellis, is presented as the father of the "sexual revolution," and many of his premises are shown for their influence on later researchers. His sexual writings on the beauty of sex, are in direct contrast with Krafft-Ebing's influence.

210. Brissett, Dennis, and Lionel S. Lewis. "Guidelines for Marital Sex: An Analysis of Fifteen Popular Marriage Manuals," Family Coordinator, 19 (January 1970), pp. 41-48.

Analysis of fifteen best selling marriage manuals showed a definite division of labor for males and females, with three to four times as much work directed toward the male. While the female sexual role was prescribed as relatively simple, the authors found the male role more complex and arduous. The guidelines of the manuals may be responsible for certain sexual problems in marriage relationships. The authors relate these findings to the Masters and Johnson data showing males having more sexual or feelings of inadequacies than do females.

211. Broderick, Carlfred B. "Heterosexual Interests of Suburban Youth," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 5 (March 1971), pp. 82-103.

A questionnaire was administered to school children (age ten through seventeen) in a Pennsylvania community. The collected data show ages ten through thirteen basically years of preparation for heterosexual involvement; ages fourteen and fifteen a time when social contact between the sexes is pushed forward with girls appearing more advanced; and ages sixteen and seventeen seeing the function of heterosexual involvement.

212. Broderick, Carlfred B., et al. "Do Marriage Manuals Do More Harm than Good?," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (October 1970), pp. 50-63.

Seven counselors and therapists express their viewpoints on the use of marriage manuals in contemporary society. Many of these works are seen as useful for certain intents and purposes. Caution is advised, however, as many manuals contain misinformation, have not been updated in light of the Masters and Johnson findings, and tend to make coitus mechanical.

213. Bromberg, Walter. "Sex and the Tattooed Man," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (March 1970), pp. 17-30.

The development of body image related to skin, clothes and tattooing is examined from Freudian theory. Historical information, personality conflicts, and heterosexual and homosexual patterns are included in this evaluation.

214. Broverman, Inge K., et al. "Sex-Role Stereotypes: A Current Appraisal," Journal of Social Issues, 28 (1972), pp. 59-78.

Several factors of sex role stereotyping are examined. A questionnaire was developed and administered

to individuals from a wide range of ages, and educational levels. Mental health clinicians were also included in the respondent population. The findings show male characteristics are more positively valued than female characteristics. Mental health clinicians viewed sex role stereotypes as healthy.

215. Broverman, Inge E., et al. "Sex-Role Stereotypes and Clinical Judgements of Mental Health," Journal of Counseling and Clinical Psychology, 34 (February 1970), pp. 1-7.

Forty-six male and thirty-three female clinicians holding either a M.D. or Ph.D were subjects in this study. Results show these individuals had different concepts of healthy personality traits for males and females, with their responses similar to the sex role stereotypes accepted currently in American society.

216. Bullough, Vern L. "Sex History: A Virgin Field," Journal of Sex Research, 8 (May 1972), pp. 101-116.

The majority of investigations into sexual behavior have come from fields other than history. It is suggested that historians must overcome their fears and explore the area of sexual history as much of the existing materials are misleading and inaccurate.

217. Burgoyne, David. "Factors Affecting Coital Frequency," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 8 (April 1974), pp. 142-154.

A variety of elements are discussed as influencing the frequency of coital activity. Topics included for discussion are: age, early training, health, the degree of involvement between sexual mates, emotional state, self-esteem, fear of pregnancy, educational level, quality of the sexual relationship, immediate environment, and mental preoccupations.

218. Burnham, John C. "American Historians and the Subject of Sex," Societas, 2 (Autumn 1972), pp. 307-316.

A brief review of certain historical studies on American sexuality. Burnham suggests much of the material is poorly organized, and usually centers on the history of women and their status. The article provides a rationale for historians developing additional works related to American sexuality.

219. Byrne, Donn, et al. "Husband and Wife Similarities in Response to Erotic Stimuli," Journal of Personality, 41 (September 1973), pp. 385-394.

Forty-two married couples participated in this study to examine the extent of agreement about sexual matters between marital partners. Results indicate that partners were usually in agreement when presented

with visual erotica. In comparison with equalitarian couples, authoritarian couples tended to be more stimulated by materials judged as more pornographic, and they advised greater restrictions on such materials.

220. Calderone, Mary S. "Eroticism as a Norm," Family Coordinator, 23 (October 1974), pp. 337-341.

Initially the article presents past concepts of eroticism in children, adolescents, adults, and senior citizens. Many individuals still maintain the "purity of mind" concept and negatively influence the erotic drive which may impair gender development.

221. Calderone, Mary S. "Sex Education for the Society: The Real Stumbling Block," Pastoral Psychology, 21 (November 1970), pp. 48-54.

A brief exploration into the development of the Judeo-Christian ethic and the contemporary Christian dilemma about sex education. Recent attempts at dialogues with evangelical denominations have been countered with hate campaigns directed by Rev. Billy James Hargis.

222. Cameron, Paul. "The Generation Gap: Beliefs About Sexuality and Self-Reported Sexuality," Developmental Psychology, 3 (September 1970), p. 272.

Three hundred and seventeen males and females answered a questionnaire comparing their sexual information with perceived knowledge of other age groups: eighteen to twenty-five; forty to fifty-five; and sixty-five to seventy-nine. The findings reflect various perceptions within the three groups in areas of sexual knowledge, desire, skills, capacity and attempts, opportunities and pregnancies.

223. Cameron, Paul. and Henry Biber. "Sexual Thought Throughout the Life Span," Gerontologist, 13 (Summer 1973), pp. 144-147.

Four thousand four hundred and twenty individuals (aged eight to eighty-eight) living in several large cities were interviewed, or answered a questionnaire, about their daily sexual thoughts. The findings show the highest incidence of sexual thought being in adolescence and young adult (forty percent sex in passing, and eight percent focal thought). Males reported thinking about sex at an earlier age than females, and continue to have a higher incidence of sexual thought throughout their lifetime.

224. Cannon, Kenneth L., and Richard Long. "Premarital Sexual Behavior in the Sixties," The Journal of Marriage and the Family, 32 (February 1971), pp. 36-49.

An overview of premarital sex research in the sixties. It is suggested an evaluation of changes is difficult as the studies greatly vary in purposes and techniques.

225. Caplan, Harvey W., and Rebecca A. Black. "Unrealistic Sexual Expectations," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 8 (August 1974), pp. 8-31.

Certain previous conditioning and situational factors are discussed as contributing to unrealistic sexual expectations. Difficulties often result from the acceptance of rigid masculine and feminine concepts which hinder effective communication between two individuals. Topics include: performance anxieties, belief in separate sexualities for males and females, and the male assuming responsibilities for his partner's pleasure and satisfaction.

226. Carrera, Michael L. "Preparation of a Sex Educator: A History Overview," Family Coordinator, 20 (April 1971), pp. 99-108.

Beginning with the focus of sex education in the 1800's the systemic development of programs of sex educators is examined through contemporary influences. Research into the literature reveals that special training of sex educators has been an important criteria since the inception of the sponsoring groups and individuals.

227. Casler, Lawrence. "Nudist Camps," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 5 (May 1971), pp. 92-98.

Results of an earlier study conducted by the author revealed no significant differences between nudists and non-nudists. The current investigation shows several possible reasons for the lack of sexual arousal in the general environment of a nudist camp. It is concluded that concealment by clothes presents a greater sexual excitability than total nudity.

228. Chesler, Phyllis. "Women and Psychiatric and Psychotherapeutic Patients," The Journal of Marriage and the Family, 33 (November 1971), pp. 746-759.

National statistics and surveys were used to study mental illness and mental health care. The author indicates that sex role stereotypes influence female patients as well as therapists.

229. Chilman, Catherine S. "Some Psychosocial Aspects of Female Sexuality," Family Coordinator, 23 (April 1974), pp. 123-131.

A report of major research findings, implications of these findings, and a rationale for the extensive

literature on female sexuality. The focal aspect is the dual nature of female sexuality expressed both in mating and motherhood.

230. Chodoff, Paul. "Erotic Undercurrents in the Physician-Patient Relationship," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 8 (May 1974), pp. 181-182.

A brief overview into the elements of coital relationships between physician and patient. The potential for erotic involvements are reported most common among: the hysterical personality; sociopathic women; and sometimes the unrecognized psychotic woman. Physicians are advised to beware of the power and aura connected with their professional status.

231. Christensen, Harold T., and Christina F. Gregg. "Changing Sex Norms in America and Scandinavia." Journal of Marriage and the Family, 32 (November 1970), pp. 616-627.

The research compares data collected in 1958 and 1968 from Danish and American college students. Both cultural samples show a difference in premarital coital attitudes, particularly with respect to female students.

232. Clark, LeMon. "Is There a Difference Between Clitoral and Vaginal Orgasm?," Journal of Sex Research, 6 (February 1970), pp. 25-28.

A medical doctor discusses his thirty years of practice, and presents information and examples showing the subjective importance of vaginal-penile climax compared to clitoral orgasm.

233. Clavan, Sylvia. "Changing Female Sexual Behavior and Future Family Structure," Pacific Sociological Review, 15 (July 1972), pp. 295-308.

Changing sex roles of women are acknowledged as contributing to the sexual revolution. The article examines the indications for young adults, parents, and the socialization of children.

234. Cocke, Emmett W., Jr. "Luther's View of Marriage and Family," Religion in Life, 42 (Spring 1973), pp. 35-42.

Martin Luther's theology and personal example related to marriage are shown as strongly influencing his time. His views on annulment and divorce are presented as flexible for that period.

235. Coley, Silas B. "Sexual Activity as a Coping Mechanism," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 7 (March 1973), pp. 40-61.

Aside from reproduction and direct expressions of affection, coitus is engaged in for a number of adaptive and maladaptive behaviors. These behaviors are examined as ways to influence the self and to influence others.

236. Collins, Randall. "A Conflict Theory of Sexual Stratification." Social Problems, 19 (Summer 1971), pp. 3-21.

Discrimination against women in employment is traced to a system of stratification by sex. The basis of that stratification is twofold: sex drives; and man as the physically dominant sex. Included in the theoretical discussions are the related concepts of male property rights, variations in market resources, and violence.

237. Constantine, Larry L., and Joan M. Constantine. "Sexual Aspects of Multilateral Relations," Journal of Sex Research, 7 (August 1971), pp. 204-225.

A study of sixteen groups consisting of sixty-four adults and thirty-one children. The findings indicate less defined traditional sex roles and a diminishing of sexual problems as the group continues to function. The groups are more likely to survive if founded on the basis of interpersonal involvement rather than a predominance of sexual interests.

238. Constantine, Larry L., Joan M. Constantine, and Shelton K. Edelman. "Counseling Implications of Comarital and Multilateral Relations," Family Coordinator, 21 (July 1972), pp. 267-273.

As alternative marriage styles become more frequent counselors need to be aware of the aspects involved. The article defines mate swapping, comarital and multilateral relationships, and discussed the latter for counseling approaches, assessments, and certain elements of communication.

239. Coombs, Robert H. "Inhibition in Verbal Sexual Communication," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 5 (April 1971), pp. 152-163.

A good analysis of the sexual problems related to the verbal inhibitions of parents, educators, mental and medical health professionals, and marital partners.

240. Coombs, Robert H. "Sex Attitudes of Physicians and Marriage Counselors," Family Coordinator, 20 (July 1971), pp. 269-277.

Seventy-eight counselors and fifty-four physicians answered a questionnaire relating their opinions about other professionals' competency in handling sexual matters, and their general concepts of sexual values. The greatest agreement between the groups was in

reference to the need for sex education, and the belief that parents are inadequate in the sex education of their children. Widest divergence of opinions came from the advisability of premarital sex. Each professional group viewed itself as most competent in counseling sexual matters.

241. Crist, Takey. "Contraceptive Practices Among College Women," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 5 (November 1971), pp. 168-176.

A large sampling of female undergraduates at a Southeastern university were interviewed or responded to a questionnaire. Results show the most commonly used adequate method of birth control was the condom; while the most widely used inadequate method was withdrawal. The major reason for not using contraceptives was the female not knowing how to get the necessary information. Three case studies are included on contraception advice and pregnancy counseling.

242. Croake, James W., and Barbara E. James. "A Four Year Comparison of Premarital Sexual Attitudes," Journal of Sexual Research, 9 (May 1973), pp. 91-96.

A comparison study of college students was conducted at a Southern university in 1968, and again in 1972, with additional data collected from a Midwestern university. Both males and females showed more liberal premarital sexual attitudes in 1972 than in 1968.

243. Cuber, John F. "Sex in the Upper Middle Class," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 8 (July 1974), pp. 8-32.

For a great number of upper middle class husbands and wives, the class structure and career demands are seen as creating a negative effect on coital relationships.

244. Cumming, Alan. "Pauline Christianity and Greek Philosophy: A Study of the Status of Women," Journal of the History of Ideas, 34 (October 1973), pp. 517-528.

A general account of the life and social setting of Paul's ministry. Indications are given that Christ and Paul were concerned with raising the position of women by improving the institution of marriage. Later church leaders are viewed as being more involved with the side issues of these teachings.

245. Curran, James P., Steven Neff, and Steven Lippold. "Correlates of Sexual Experience Among University Students," Journal of Sex Research, 9 (May 1973), pp. 124-131.

One hundred and ninety-five male and one hundred and sixty-one college students attending a Midwestern university participated in this study concerning sexual experiences and personality factors. Results indicate the more sexually experienced person also tended to be more liberal politically and morally. The order of progression for sexual activities differed for males and females.

246. Dahlberg, Charles C. "Sexual Contact Between Patient and Therapist," Contemporary Psychoanalysis, 6 (Spring 1970), pp. 107-124.

Nine cases of sexual relationships between therapists and their clients are discussed. The information was acquired over a period of years, and respondents were either the involved therapist or client. Marital status of individuals varied. All the therapists were males over forty years of age, with the female clients ranging in age from ten to twenty-five years younger. Clients' feelings were triumph, betrayal, and exploitation. Certain dangers in these kind of liaisons are presented, and a "Kinsey-type" survey is proposed to understand the interpersonal dynamics.

247. Dahlberg, Charles Clay. "Sexual Behavior in the Drug Culture," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 5 (April 1971), pp. 64-71.

The popular use of various drugs and their effects on sexual attitudes and behavior is discussed. Although often viewed as heightening the coital experience, drugs are seen as leading to greater sexual and personal problems.

248. Daly, Michael J. "The Clitoris as Related to Human Sexuality," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 5 (February 1971), pp. 80-97.

The majority of authors writing about the clitoris have been men, and the vantagepoint is suggested as clouded by a masculine phallic view. Anatomical and physiological consideration are discussed, and the importance of psychological factors are emphasized.

249. Darden, Ellington. "Masculinity-Femininity Body Rankings by Males and Females," Journal of Psychology, 82 (March 1972), pp. 205-212.

One hundred and one males and one hundred and thirty-three females enrolled at Florida State University ranked twelve similar body outline drawings. Results show no significant difference between males and females ranking femininity. However, sex differences did exist in ranking the masculine concepts. Males tended to rank the "big strong athletic" figure while females identified the trimmer physique with masculinity.

250. Davis, Keith E. "Sex on Campus: Is There a Revolution?," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 5 (January 1971), pp. 128-142.

A review of premarital studies, including research by the author. It is concluded that while changes are occurring in premarital activity, they do not suggest a "sexual revolution." Changes relate to earlier sexual experience with a greater number of partners than was reported prior to the 1960's. A concise, well prepared discussion of topics included standards of conduct, sexual urges and masturbation, petting behavior, and casual sex.

251. Day, Ingeborg. "Carter Heywood: She was Scratched on the Hand," Ms, 3 (December 1974), pp. 49, 76.

A description by one of the women ordained to the priesthood in the Episcopal Church about male resistance to their female counterparts.

252. Debrovner, Charles H. "Sexual and Medical Considerations of Contraception," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 5 (October 1971), pp. 118-149.

An excellent study of both past and present birth control devices. A section also discusses certain psychological responsibilities and decisions.

253. Denber, Herman C.B. "The Use of Sexuality to Externalize Inner Conflict," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 7 (September 1973), pp. 44-58.

Sexuality is examined as a means to express inner battles or conflicts without dealing directly with the problem. Several case studies provide examples of externalization through sexual detachment, alienation, frigidity, and aggression.

254. Denfeld, Duane. "Dropouts From Swinging," Family Coordinator, 23 (January 1974), pp. 45-49.

Nine hundred and sixty-five counselors responded to questionnaires about swinging (from this number, four hundred and seventy-three had actually counseled swinging couples). The study does not disagree with previous research findings that show swinging as a supportative factor in marriage. The author, however, suggests certain flaws which may have influenced findings of earlier studies. Advantages and disadvantages, and reasons for swinging dropouts are included.

255. Denfeld, Duane, and Michael Gordon. "The Sociology of Mate Swapping: Or the Family that Swings Together Clings Together," Journal of Sex Research, 6 (May 1970), pp. 85-100.

A sociological examination of the extramarital form of sexual behavior known as mate swapping. The authors present phenomena that have facilitated the growth of mate swapping and suggest that it may "support rather than disrupt monogamous marriage as it exists in this society."

256. Diamont, Louis. "Premarital Sexual Behavior, Attitudes, and Emotional Adjustment," Journal of Social Psychology, 82 (October 1970), pp. 75-80.
Fifty-four male and sixty-two female undergraduates at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte were tested on the relationship between premarital sex and personality adjustment. The results show no difference in male or female emotional adjustment in relation to individuals previous coital experience or no experience. Maladjustment in males, however, was related to low-permissiveness scores.
257. Dormont, Paul. "Sexual Clock Watchers," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 8 (November 1974), pp. 86-95.
A brief examination shows duration of time connected with the act of coitus greatly varying from one culture to another. The clock watcher, preoccupied with the amount of time spent in coitus, is studied for certain personality traits, traced back to early fears of discovery or interruption.
258. Driscoll, Richard H., and Keith E. Davis. "Sexual Restraints: A Comparison of Perceived and Self Reported Reasons for College Students," Journal of Sex Research, 7 (November 1971), pp. 253-262.
Two hundred and sixty-one males and three hundred and twenty-three females responded to a questionnaire about reasons for not engaging in sexual intercourse. Findings reveal many misunderstandings about students' comparisons of themselves with others. Inaccuracies also were found in concepts held about same sex members and members of the opposite sex.
259. Easson, William M. "Special Sexual Problems of the Adopted Adolescent," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 7 (July 1973), pp. 92-103.
While the majority of adopted youth grow up secure in their sexual identity, special problems are seen to delay appropriate adult sexual maturity. Three difficulties that affect the adopted child and parent relationship are: process of emancipation of the adopted adolescent from the adoptive parents; the resolution of incestuous strivings in adoption relationships; and final identification with the parent of the same sex and the establishment of a stable growth-productive relationship with the parent of the other sex.

260. Eastman, William F. "First Intercourse," Sexual Behavior, 2 (March 1972), pp. 22-27.
Ninety-eight men and eighty-eight women attending a major university in the Southeastern United States answered a questionnaire about their first coital experience. The study includes information about age, relationship to the first partner, where it took place, concerns at the time, reactions afterward, subsequent social relationship, subsequent sexual relationship with the first partner, intervals between the first and second intercourse, and matters of contraception.
261. Edwards, John N. "Extramarital Involvement: Fact and Theory," Journal of Sex Research, 9 (August 1973), pp. 210-224.
Provides a partial theory on extramarital involvement through research findings relating to social class, religion, urban vs. rural residence, premarital sexual experience, duration of marriage, satisfactions with marital relationships. Following the theoretical considerations, the dynamics of extramarital involvement are discussed.
262. Ehrmann, Winston. "Some Knowns and Unknowns in Research Into Human Sex Behavior," Marriage and Family Counseling, 19 (February 1957), pp. 16-24.
A brief outline of important sex research is provided. It is shown that a majority of the research has been done in the United States; studies overwhelmingly were drawn from single men and women; and greatly focused on premarital coitus.
263. English, O. Spurgeon. "How Do You Advise the Man Who is Overly Concerned About Female Orgasm?," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 7 (March 1973), pp. 12-20.
Five psychiatrists and psychologists discuss contemporary aspects of the male's concern about female orgasm. Basically, the question is approached from the male's insecurity related to his own sexual functioning. The role of the therapist was to deal specifically with these concerns and to provide information about sexual functioning and communication.
264. Everett, Henry Coffin. "Competition in Bed," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 5 (April 1971), pp. 10-22.
A discussion of four types of sexual competition in bed that impair coital enjoyment. The competition involves comparison with the performance of others, with some notion of normality, with the partner, and with previous lovers.

265. Ewing, John A. "Students, Sex, and Marijuana," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 6 (February 1972), pp. 101-117.

The current youth involvement with drugs is related to social pressures and media brainwashing. Earlier research shows a heightened sexual experience with marijuana use, but actually it is not an aphrodisiac. Findings in this sampling do not indicate that marijuana is a significant precipitant of sexual behavior.

266. Eysenck, H.J. "Personality, Premarital Sexual Permissiveness, and Assortative Mating," Journal of Sex Research, 10 (February 1974), pp. 47-51.

Four hundred and twenty-seven males and four hundred and thirty-six females (ages generally ranging between twenty and forty), were evaluated for their attitudes relating to personality and sexual permissiveness. As expected, males were more permissive than females on all the items.

267. Fabian, Judith. "The Role of the Therapist in the Process of Sexual Emancipation," Psychiatric Opinion, 10 (August 1973), pp. 31-33.

Changes in American society are viewed as forcing the female into additional roles. These alterations from stereotyped images are seen as painful transitions for both sexes. The therapeutic goal is therefore to free participants from traditionally defined sex roles.

268. Farnsworth, Dana L. "Sexual Morality and the Dilemma of the Colleges," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (October 1970), pp. 64-94.

The author indicates that young people, and the college personnel who work with them, need to learn what sexual freedoms and restraints are necessary. Even as the past repressions have led to frustrations, the "new morality" also creates certain anxieties for youth.

269. Feldman, Larry B., et al. "What is the Chief Cause of Marital Infidelity?," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 8 (January 1974), pp. 90-110.

Six authorities provide a wide range of viewpoints on the cause for marital infidelity. Professional opinions include communication problems, inclination of human nature, and failure to gain appropriate understandings prior to marriage.

270. Fiasche, Angel. "Sex in the Slums," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 7 (September 1973), pp. 88-97.

A description of male and female sexuality among the lower classes. For example, the upper class female

love object is seen as a sexual woman, while the lower class female love object is a mother object for her mate. Coital experience in the slums is described as impoverished, and psychiatric care is called for only in the late stages of problems.

271. Fink, Paul J. "Dealing with Sexual Pressures of the Unmarried," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (March 1970), pp. 42-53.

An examination of single males and females aged twenty to thirty. Problems specific to each sex, sexual myths, and social pressures are identified. It is concluded that sexual pressures experienced by this age group are generally self-induced.

272. Fink, Paul Jay, et al. "Sex and Loneliness," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 5 (February 1971), pp. 99-131.

A panel of clinicians and gynecologists examine the emotions of separateness found in coitus, and the wider range of relationships in today's society.

273. Fliegel, Zenia O. "Feminine Psychosexual Development in Freudian Theory: A Historical Reconstruction," Psychoanalytic Quarterly, 42 (1973), pp. 385-408.

An overview of the psychoanalytic debate on female sexuality. The discussions center on the opposing views of Karen Horney, Ernest Jones and Sigmund Freud. For the most part the theories of Horney and Jones have been ignored.

274. Foote, Russell, and Jack Woodward. "A Preliminary Investigation of Obscene Language," Journal of Psychology, 83 (March 1973), pp. 263-275.

Twenty male and twenty female undergraduates at the University of Wyoming reported their usage and attitudes about obscene language. The items were broken down into seven denotative classes: body process; body part; body product; ancestral allusion; religious blasphemy; animal; social deviation; ethnic-racial slur; and unclassified. Discussion of the results include individual usage and distinctions between profane or blasphemous words, and words regarded as dirty or vulgar.

275. Fort, Joel. "Sex and Youth: Normal, Hippie, Radical, and Hell's Angel," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 5 (February 1971), pp. 18-29.

A brief overview of the sexuality in these three subculture groups. These youth movements are not to be confused with the majority sex ethics of American adolescents and young adults.

276. Frank, Irving and Rosanne K. Frank. "Problems of Sexuality as Encountered in a General Family Practice," Psychosomatics, 14 (July 1973), pp. 230-232.

Two case studies are presented to demonstrate the skills and understanding necessary to work with individuals undergoing sexual difficulties.

277. Frazee, Charles A. "The Origins of Clerical Celibacy in the Western Church," Church History, 41 (June 1972), pp. 149-167.

A history of the discipline toward clerical celibacy in the Christian Church. Particular emphasis is given to the fourth and eleventh century legislation.

278. Freeman, Harvey R. "The Generation Gap: Attitudes of Students and of their Parents," Journal of Counseling Psychology, 19 (September 1972), pp. 441-447.

Two hundred students at Ohio Wesleyan University and two hundred of their parents answered a questionnaire concerning attitudes about five topics: student unrest; drugs; marriage; work; and sexual behavior. The greatest difference in attitudes between students and parents was related to sexual behavior with students being more liberal than parents. Both parents and students still advocate the double standard.

279. Fried, Edrita. "Sex and the Passive Male," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (February 1970), pp. 48-60.

The passive male is viewed as socially and sexually impaired. Certain personality traits of these individuals are traced to powerful mothers. Therapeutic techniques are discussed.

280. Friedman, Henry J. "Woman's Role in Male Impotence," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 8 (June 1974), pp. 8-23.

An examination of psychogenic male impotency which shows similarities in personality characteristics of the patients and their wives. The males seen by this clinician were often sexually passive and inhibited, were unaware of the high sex drive among normal women, and were comfortable with a very low level of sexual activity. Their wives were reported to be highly narcissistic, easily hurt, sexually inhibited, and believing sexual activity comes expressively from the male. Explanations are provided into the lack of information concerning the female's role in male impotence.

281. Fry, William F. "Psychodynamics of Sexual Humor: Man's View of Sex," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 6 (May 1972), pp. 128-134.

The male's sexual jokes about woman reveals his fear of her biological superiority, and the resulting antagonism he feels toward her. Humor, however, is seen to have its positive side. The author views humor as more favorable than chivalry for establishing rapport between the sexes: the latter is seen as holding women at a distance.

282. Fry, William F. "Psychodynamics of Sexual Humor: Sexual Views of Children," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 8 (September 1974), pp. 77-80.

A brief analysis of the two kinds of jokes concerning childhood and sexuality: those told by children themselves; and those told by adults about children. The similarities and differences of the two types are presented.

283. Fry, William F. "Psychodynamics of Sexual Humor: Women's View of Sex," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 6 (March 1972), pp. 124-139.

Most jokes are reported written by males. Sexual jokes tend to provide a clear indication of the masculinity of the male, while the female's sensuousness is primarily in relation to the male's attitude about her.

284. Furstenberg, Frank F., Jr. "Birth Control Experience Among Pregnant Adolescents: The Process of Unplanned Parenthood," Social Problems, (Fall 1971), pp. 192-203.

A study of three hundred and six pregnant and unmarried black lower class adolescents. Results suggest that in contrast to research viewing premarital pregnancy as specifically wanted and intentional. Ignorance was the major reason for non-use of birth controls. In families when the mother was against premarital sex relations, the daughter was far less likely to use any contraception. Stable relationships between sexual partners tended to result in greater use of birth control.

285. Gadpaille, W.J. "A Young Adult with Sexual Fears," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 8 (April 1974), pp. 199-200.

Provides a brief discussion about some common sexual fears experienced by married and unmarried males and females.

286. Gadpaille, W.J. "Innate Masculine-Feminine Differences," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 7 (February 1973), pp. 141-156.

An examination of the innate biological distinctions that influence expressions of masculinity and femininity. The qualities of maleness and femaleness are discussed under evolution, embryology, physiology, psychological roles.

287. Gadpaille, W.J. "Male 'Physique' Magazines," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 5 (April 1971), pp. 45-61.

An analysis of male "body" magazines finds the one important difference between these magazines and girlie magazines as the former's appeal to same sex audience. The psychodynamics are examined under these three magazine categories: muscle magazines, half-way, and male nudes.

288. Gadpaille, W.J., et al. "What are the Effects on Children of Overhearing Sounds of Lovemaking from the Parents' Bedroom?" Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (September 1970), pp. 8-23.

Seven counselors and therapists provide a wide range of theories from producing very serious effects to non-serious effects. In general it was held that indications would vary with the child's personality, and a loving family environment could help avoid negative misconceptions.

289. Gadpaille, Warren J. "Counseling Parents with Sexually Active Young Teenagers," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 8 (July 1974), pp. 127-128.

The primary counseling task is seen as exploring with the parents the meaning of their teenagers sexual activity. Preliminary counseling is explained in terms of reassurance and reality. The nature of parental concern is discussed.

290. Gadpaille, Warren J. "Father's Role in Sex Education of His Son," Sexual Behavior, 1 (April 1971), pp. 3-10.

An article focusing on the apprehensions fathers may have in providing their sons with sex information. The special needs of young boys and the importance of sex education for today's adolescents are also discussed.

291. Gadpaille, Warren J. "What is Acceptable Sexual Behavior?" Sexual Behavior, 2 (July 1972), pp. 36-41.

Dr. Gadpaille directs this discussion between three women and two men about their sexual attitudes and behavior. The group covers a wide range of topics including social adolescent sexual development, marital sex, and group sex.

292. Gagnon, John H., and William Simon. "Prospects for Change in American Sexual Patterns," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (January 1970), pp. 100-117.

The authors show why Americans accept the myth of a sexual revolution. Future male roles are seen to become closer to current female roles.

293. Galbraith, Gary G., and Donald L. Mosher. "Effects of Sex Guilt and Sexual Stimulation on the Recall of Word Associations," Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 34 (February 1970), pp. 67-71.

Eighty-four male undergraduates participated in this investigation of guilt and sexual stimulation. Results supported a significant interaction between sexual stimulation and guilt with high sex guilt indicating better recall in the control condition. Low sex guilt individuals had better recall under the sexual stimulation condition.

294. Gay, George R., and Charles W. Sheppard. "Sex in the 'Drug Culture'," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 6 (October 1972), pp. 28-47.

Interviews were conducted with twenty-five males and twenty-five females seen at a drug clinic in Haight-Asbury. A variety of drugs are described for their sexual reactions on the body.

295. Ginsberg, George L. "Effects on Men of Increased Sexual Freedom," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 7 (February 1973), pp. 66-78.

Concentrates on the problems identified with male sexuality and the greater sexual freedom of women. Topics include impotence, premature ejaculation, and retarded ejaculation.

296. Ginsparg, Sylvia L. "A Psychologist Looks at Women's Lib," Menninger Perspective, 3 (February 1972), pp. 16-21.

The landmark phases in the history of the women's liberation movement are discussed. It is suggested that women should evaluate their potentialities and goals by their own personalities rather than male requirements. Eight goals held important by the author are discussed and include: better day care facilities; improved sex education in schools; and expansion of present day obstetrical services.

297. Glass, J. Conrad, Jr. "Premarital Sexual Standards Among Church Youth Leaders: An Exploratory Study," Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion, 11 (December 1972), pp. 361-367.

Questionnaires were completed by two hundred and eighty youth leaders at a Methodist church conference

in North Carolina. The majority of both males and females held premarital sexual standards that allowed petting with affection. While the greatest majority of respondents (eighty-four percent) felt their sexual standards were most similar to their peers, and unusually high percentage also related to their parents standards.

298. Gochros, Harvey L. "Sexual Problems in Social Work Practice," Social Work, 16 (January 1971), pp. 3-5.

It is suggested that many social workers are reticent about handling problems of a sexual nature. Their discomfort and lack of confidence is compounded by the clients' resistance. Additional personal and professional risks are examined, with the author concluding that social workers must increase their knowledge of sex information and technology.

299. Goldberg, Martin. "The Castrating Woman," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (July 1970), pp. 62-68.

Asking several dozen middle class men and women to define the term "castrating woman" showed a remarkable consistency in their responses. The definitions always included some form of a psychological putdown, and were not concerned with the physical act of sex. A case study is presented and the pattern of an overdominant father or weak, inadequate brother is often in the client's background. It is believed necessary for the therapist to be strong in his own masculinity to work with this type female.

300. Golden, Joshua S., et al. "Who Should Initiate Sexual Relations, Husband or Wife?," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (February 1970), pp. 35-45.

Seven professional counselors briefly present their views which includes awareness of masculine and feminine attitudes, various definitions of "initiation," but the most prevailing aspect of the question surrounds the author's concern for better lines of communication between partners.

301. Gordon, Michael. "Sex Manuals: Past and Present," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 5 (September 1971), pp. 20-37.

A review of the general trends in marriage manuals from the Victorian Age to the present. Although there has been a tremendous change in sexuality, marriage manuals were not reported as the source of change.

302. Gordon, Michael, and Penelope J. Shankweiler. "Different Equals Less: Female Sexuality in Recent Marriage Manuals," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 33 (August 1971), pp. 459-466.

Eighteen best selling marriage manuals from 1950 to 1970 were studied. Books published from 1950 to 1965 suggest males had greater sexual needs than females. Manuals published in the 1965 to 1970 period however, tended to consider males and females equal in sexual desire.

303. Gottheil, Edward, and Abraham Freedman. "Sexual Beliefs and Behaviors of Single, Male Medical Students," Journal of the American Medical Association, 212 (May 1970), pp. 1327-1332.

Sixty-three medical students answered a questionnaire designed to compare their sexual attitudes and behaviors with those of other males. The findings did not agree with earlier research that medical student's sexual behavior was compulsive. Support was given to show these subjects were conservative and generally held a double standard of morality.

304. Grant, Igor. "Anxiety About Orgasm," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 6 (March 1972), pp. 14-46.

The nature of orgasm is defined and examined in pre-history as are theories of cross-cultural differences, current psychological and physiological data, disturbances of male and female orgasmic functioning, and the interrelatedness of anxiety and orgasm.

305. Gravitz, Melvin A. "Large Scale Normal Adult Base-Rates for MMPI Privacy Items: I Sexual Attitudes and Experiences," Journal of General Psychology, 82 (1970), pp. 153-156.

A discussion of MMPI test items of sexual attitudes and behaviors obtained from six thousand six hundred and eighty-six normal males and four thousand seven hundred and seventeen females. Findings include indication that males tend to be more sexually liberal than females, were more satisfied with their sex life, and believed women should have the same sexual freedoms as men.

306. Greene, Bernard L., Ronald R. Lee, and Noel Lustig. "Conscious and Unconscious Factors in Marital Infidelity," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 8 (September 1974), pp. 86-105.

A report of seven hundred and fifty case histories shows only thirty percent initially indicating infidelity. After extensive therapy another thirty percent admitted unfaithfulness. Conscious motives include sexual frustration, curiosity, revenge, boredom, and need for acceptance and recognition. The unconscious motives were psychiatric disturbances, immature personalities, and neurotic conflicts.

307. Greenson, Ralph R., et al. "What is the Psychological Significances of Various Coital Positions?," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 5 (February 1971), pp. 8-16.

Six therapists and one gynecologist discuss the social and psychological factors of varying coital positions. It is generally acknowledged that consideration for the needs of both partners is a primary requirement in the act of coitus. Certain sexual positions are viewed by participants as unmasculine or unfeminine, while persistence of a particular position may be related to a sexual maladjustment.

308. Greenwald, Harold. "Fashion Models and Sex," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (June 1970), pp. 83-95.

The problems of these beautiful women are analyzed by personality characteristics, sexual relationships, affinity for homosexual males, and their dread of the future.

309. Griffitt, William. "Responses to Erotica and the Response to Erotica in the Opposite Sex," Journal of Experimental Research in Personality, 6 (April 1973), pp. 330-338.

Fifty male and twenty female undergraduates at Kansas State University were evaluated on self arousal to the opposite sex with respect to erotic materials. Females and males did not significantly vary on self ratings of overall "sexual arousal," while differences were found in regard to specific sexual themes. Females tended to project a greater degree of sexual arousal to males than males projected to females.

310. Grotjahn, Martin. "Sex and the Mystery Story," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 6 (March 1972), pp. 126-140.

It is reported that one fourth of all fiction published in the United States is about murder mysteries. The author maintained that while conscious sexual overtones are ornamental in the stories, the success enjoyed by these authors may be the result of the unconscious sexual repression of their readers. Interest in murder mysteries is compared with the child trying to discover the mystery in the parents bedroom; the detective as the symbol of sexual curiosity, and the primal scene as the prototype of crime.

311. Grotjahn, Martin. "Sexuality and Humor: Don't Laugh," Psychology Today, 6 (July 1972), pp. 50-53.

Provides several illustrations of sexual jokes centered around resentment and aggression. The author concludes these jokes can be a positive force,

releasing certain aggressions and therefore facilitating the acceptance of sex.

312. Harrison, Danny E., Walter H. Bennett, Gerald Globetti, and Majeed Alsikafi. "Premarital Sexual Standards of Rural Youth," Journal of Sex Research, 12 (November 1974), pp. 266-277.

A comparison study of rural Mississippi high school students (males and females, and blacks and whites), and data obtained from Virginian high school students. The results were similar, except white students in the Mississippi sample showed greater attitudes of permissiveness without affection. Both studies found a relationship between conservative sexual attitudes and church attendance, but only for whites.

313. Harvey, Philip D. "Despite the Existence of More Sophisticated Methods of Birth Control, the Condom Remains the Most Widely Used," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 7 (July 1973), pp. 70-83.

Although, condoms are rarely advertised or promoted by physicians, they are still reported to be the world's most popular contraceptive device. Several advantages are identified.

314. Hastings, Donald W., et al. "Can One Tell if a Woman has an Orgasm?," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (August 1970), pp. 81-101.

Six professional counselors and therapists tend to agree that while certain physiological responses can be accurately measured by an experimental approach, a male can rarely know for sure unless his partner tells him the truth.

315. Hawkins, Charles H. "The Erotic Significance of Contraceptive Methods," Journal of Sex Research, 6 (May 1970), pp. 143-157.

Interviews with one hundred and seventy married persons (eighty-five couples) helped develop a sociological classification of contraception methods, based on erotic liberty, rather than "freedom from worry." The article concentrates on presenting the types of contraceptive barriers and timing practices.

316. Herold, Edward S., et al. "Human Sexuality: A Student Taught Course," Family Coordinator, 20 (April 1973), pp. 183-186.

Four weekly human sexuality seminars were presented by four senior college women. The topics for discussion were petting and coitus, masturbation, venereal disease, problematic sexual behavior, and abortion and sterilization. A pre and post sex knowledge questionnaire shows a considerable increase in accurate information after taking the course.

317. Hewes, Gordon W. "Communication of Sexual Interest: An Anthropological View," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 7 (January 1973), pp. 66-92.

A survey of animal and human communication of sexual interest. Sexual signalling is examined in the social influences, body alternations, orders, genital display, language and body parts.

318. Hiltner, Seward. "Kinsey and the Church--After Twenty Years," Journal of Sex Research, 8 (August 1972), pp. 194-206.

The perspective of a clergyman's support for Kinsey is related to the generally negative attitude of churchmen in the 1950's. The author discusses his debates on the issue with Reinhold Neibuhr. Presently, the church is viewed as holding a much more positive attitude toward sex.

319. Hofmann, Adele D. "Adolescent Promiscuity," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 8 (May 1974), pp. 63-64.

A brief discussion of sexual promiscuity as related to problems at home, with peers, or scholastic difficulties. The promiscuous adolescent is viewed as using maladaptive sexual behavior to cope with his or her problems. Evaluations and techniques for counseling procedure are included.

320. Hollender, Marc H. "The Nose and Sex," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 6 (December 1972), pp. 84-103.

Historical and contemporary attitudes concerning the sexual significance of the nose; symbolizes both the phallus and vagina. The changes in the nose during sexual activity, and social and biological factors influencing olfaction and sex are based on earlier studies.

321. Hollender, Marc H. "Women's Coital Fantasies," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (February 1970), pp. 63-70.

The data was obtained from eight patients in therapy, six of whom admitted having fantasies during coitus. Reasons for engaging in fantasies include: indulging in make believe, removing oneself from a disagreeable situation, and reducing the time to obtain fulfillment. The interpersonal effect of fantasies is examined.

322. Hollender, Marc H. "Women's Wish to be Held: Sexual and Nonsexual Aspects," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 5 (October 1971), pp. 12-26.

The need to be held or cuddled sometimes provides closeness and security, but it is primarily sexual in

design. Women may allow sexual intercourse when they wish to be cuddled. The castrating woman permits cuddling as a means to get revenge by leading on the male. It is suggested that men often misunderstand these non-verbal cues because they are stimulated more readily.

323. Jackson, Erwin, and Charles R. Potkay. "Precollege Influence on Sexual Experiences of Coeds," Journal of Sex Research, 9 (May 1973), pp. 143-149.

Three hundred and thirty females, living in dorms at a midwestern university were subjects in this study of coital attitudes and behaviors. Although forty-three percent of the respondents reported having engaged in premarital coitus, more than seventy-five percent of the women underestimated the statistically determined number of virgins on campus. Church attendance related to coital activity only when attendance was voluntary.

324. Jacobs, Leo I. "Sexual Problems and Personalities in Four Types of Marriage," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 8 (March 1974), pp. 160-177.

Certain kinds of sexual dysfunctions are seen in four particular types of marriage: an obsessive-compulsive husband and a hysterical wife; a passive-dependent husband and a dominant wife; a paranoid husband and a depression prone wife; a depression prone husband and a paranoid wife. The personality traits and sexual type dysfunctions of these couples are examined and suggestions for the most effective therapeutic technique provided.

325. James, William H. "The Reliability of the Reporting of Coital Frequency," Journal of Sex Research, 7 (November 1971), pp. 312-314.

A review of the two kinds of studies reporting the reliability of coitus: objectivity; and concordance between husbands' and wives' memories. Concerning the second type the author concludes any difference is probably related to a failure of memory, as he believes most individuals do tell the truth about their sex lives.

326. Jesser, Clinton J. "Reflection on Breast Attention," Journal of Sex Research, 7 (February 1971), pp. 13-25.

Three theories of breast attention are presented: psychoanalytic, phylogenetic, and social-cultural. The greater part of the article concentrates on the social-cultural theory and the controls and sex learning patterns in twentieth century America.

327. Joesting, Joan, and Robert Joesting. "Correlations Among Women's Views of Contraception, Anxiety, Creativity, and Equalitarian Measures." Journal of Psychology, 86 (January 1974), pp. 49-51.

One hundred and thirty-eight students at a Southern state university were administered several evaluation instruments for this study. Results show these women generally holding modern views about contraception and sex, while maintaining equalitarian concepts of women's place. Women holding equalitarian views tended to exhibit more anxiety than women of opposing positions.

328. Johnson, Ralph E. "Attitudes Toward Extramarital Relationships," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 6 (April 1972), pp. 168-191.

A review and exploration of literature presenting the pros and cons of marital infidelity. Justification for extramarital liaisons are often blamed on an unsatisfactory sex life or general marriage problems. The author concludes that many authors forget to consider the importance of the individual's conscience in extramarital affairs.

329. Kaats, Gilbert R. and Keith E. Davis. "Effects of Volunteer Biases in Studies of Sexual Behavior and Attitudes," Journal of Sex Research, 7 (February 1971), pp. 26-34.

A total of six hundred and forty-nine college students were involved in this study to determine differences in sexual attitudes and behaviors of research volunteers and non-volunteers. Overall, the data did not show any difference in comparison of the volunteers and non-volunteers, and therefore recent changes in sexual behaviors could not be seen as merely a reflection of changes in reporting.

330. Kanin, Eugene J. "Sex Aggression by College Men," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (September 1970), pp. 25-40.

Five hundred females and four hundred males from two large Midwestern state universities participated in this study of male aggression used to force erotic confessions from the female companion. Findings indicate females perceived as undesirable and/or unavailable as a marriage prospect were most likely to be threatened by the aggressive male. The study reports differences in the sexually aggressive and non-aggressive male concerning their erotic history, sex drive and general aggressiveness. The sexually aggressive male tended to exceed the non-aggressive in these items.

331. Kanin, Eugene J., Karen R. Davidson, and Sonia R. Scheck. "A Research Note on Male-Female Differentials in the Experience of Heterosexual Love," Journal of Sex Research, 6 (February 1970), pp. 64-72.

The media tends to present females as more romantic than the males, while a brief review of literature shows the male more romantic. This study examined the responses of two hundred and fifty males and four hundred and twenty-nine females at a large Midwestern university, and found that both sexes may be seen as more romantic depending on different factors.

332. Kantner, John F., and Melvin Zelnik. "Sexual Experience of Young Unmarried Women in the United States," Family Planning Perspectives, 4 (October 1972), pp. 9-18.

Two thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine white females and one thousand four hundred and one black females ranging in ages from fifteen through nineteen were surveyed about their sexual behaviors. Findings indicate the black females, regardless of socioeconomic background were more likely to engage in premarital sex than were white females. Although approximately three out of ten females had experienced coitus, only a small minority were aware of certain pregnancy risks.

333. Kapor-Stanulovic, Nila, and David B. Lynn. "Femininity and Family Planning," Journal of Sex Research, 8 (November 1972), pp. 286-297.

One hundred and eighty-four females who had used contraception for at least six months participated in this study. Respondents were evaluated for patterns of discrepancy between feminine identity and feminine preference in relation to contraceptive use. A broad spectrum of findings are discussed, with problems basically decreasing in women with high feminine identity but showing low feminine preference.

334. Kardener, Shelton H., et al. "Marital Discord and Sex," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 5 (January 1971), pp. 166-190.

A panel discussion between four psychiatrists and one urologist on the role of sex in marriage. Elements of "ideal marriage" are presented and problems examined on infidelity, fear of sexual failure, and mate swapping.

335. Kephart, William M. "Evaluation of Romantic Love," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 7 (February 1973), pp. 92-108.

Research literature generally shows that love is an enriching experience and is not correlated to

- neurotic personality traits. Females were found to begin dating and marriage younger, but males tended to fall in love more frequently than females.
336. Kephart, William M. "Sex and the Divorced Man," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 6 (September 1972), pp. 170-189.
Examines four classifications of men who are divorced, by their desire to remarry, attitude toward coitus, and personality factors. It is concluded that overall, sex is not a major problem of the divorced man.
337. Kephart, William, et al. "Is Sex Overrated?," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 8 (September 1974), pp. 8-23.
Six clinicians present a variety of viewpoints. The topics include generation differences, individual requirements, and cultural emphasis.
338. Kephart, William, et al. "What Should a Man do if He Reaches Orgasm Before His Partner?," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 5 (August 1971), pp. 12-23.
Seven professionals provide a wide range of opinions and advice on the physiological and psychological manifestations of the problem.
339. Kerchoff, Alan C. "Social Class Differences in Sexual Attitudes and Behavior," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 8 (October 1974), pp. 10-31.
A review of studies on sexual attitudes and behaviors from Kinsey's research, forward. In general, lower socioeconomic populations have an early rate of premarital sexual intercourse and higher rate of extramarital sex than upper classes. Masturbation to orgasm and petting to orgasm were more frequent among higher educated girls than lower educated girls. The upper class population appears to be moving toward attitudes more consistent with behavior.
340. Kestenberg, Judith S. "Nagging, Spreading Excitement, Arguing," International Journal of Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy, 2 (August 1973), pp. 265-297.
These three feminine moods are traced from two early genital phases. Three adolescent case studies are examined and the prepubescent, adolescent, and adult moods of nagging, passing on excitement, and argumentativeness in females are seen related to inner sensations.
341. Kirkpatrick, Martha, et al. "What Constitutes a Good Lover?," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 8 (May 1974), pp. 110-125.

Four psychologists and psychiatrists give their viewpoints on the necessary qualities of a good lover. Elements include intrapersonal and interpersonal awareness, physiological knowledge, and integration of childhood and later fantasies.

342. Kleegman, Sophia, et al. "Artificial Donor Insemination," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (May 1970), pp. 85-111.

A roundtable discussion of the historical, legal, medical, and psychological components of the question. The article focuses on current facilities and concerns, and includes future implications.

343. Kraft, Tom. "Sexual Factors in the Development of the Housebound Housewife Syndrome," Journal of Sex Research, 6 (February 1970), pp. 59-63.

Three case studies of the housebound housewife and the sexual conflicts present in their lives prior to their phobic disorder are reviewed. Certain similarities are presented, but overall it is concluded that the complexity of the syndrome makes treatment and a good prognosis difficult.

344. Kutner, S. Jerome. "Sex, Guilt, and the Sexual Behavior Sequence," Journal of Sex Research, 7 (May 1971), pp. 107-115.

Three hundred and seventy female patients answered a questionnaire to measure the relationship between sex guilt and the three phases of sexual behavior. The findings indicate that "the greater susceptibility to guilt, the less the desire, responsiveness, orgasm frequency, etc."

345. Langston, Robert D. "Sex Guilt and Sex Behavior in College Students," Journal of Personality Assessment, 35 (October 1973), pp. 467-472.

Seventy-six male and one hundred and sixteen female undergraduates in this study show sex and guilt inversely related. While both sexes report equal participation in sexual activities, the females indicated a higher level of guilt than did the males. Sex guilt was positively related to religious activity, while sex behavior and religious activity were negatively related.

346. Largely, Gale. "Sex Control and Society: A Critical Assessment of Sociological Speculations," Social Problems, 20 (Winter 1973), pp. 310-318.

An analysis of the effects related to parents controlling the sex of their offspring as predicted by social scientists. The article focuses on issues of: the societal sex ratio; the birth rate; the

proportion of first born males; and family relationships.

347. Laws, Judith Long. "A Feminist Review of Marital Adjustment Literature: The Rape of the Locke," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 33 (August 1971), pp. 483-516.

This review of literature deals primarily with female sexuality rather than male sexuality. Included are factors of religiosity, sexual responsiveness, and intimacy.

348. Lazarus, Arnold A. "Sex With (and Without) Love," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 8 (December 1974), pp. 32-42.

An examination of some qualities and fallacies related to sex and love in American culture have become synonymous. They are sometimes mutually exclusive.

349. Leibowitz, Lila. "Desmond Morris is Wrong about Breasts, Buttocks, and Body Hair," Psychology Today, 3 (February 1970), pp. 16-22.

An argument against the Desmond Morris theory that women developed certain physical "assets" to sexually attract the male to frontal coitus. The popularity of his theories is reported to show the widespread ignorance of biological processes.

350. Lerner, Richard M., Stuart A. Karabenick, and Joyce L. Stuart. "Relations Among Physical Attractiveness, Body Attitudes, and Self-Concept in Male and Female College Students," Journal of Psychology, 85 (September 1973), pp. 119-129.

One hundred and eighteen male and one hundred and ninety female undergraduates at Eastern Michigan University completed questionnaires about their concepts of maleness and femaleness. Findings show males and females rating the importance of body characteristics in a similar fashion. Satisfaction with body parts was also related in individual male and female self-concepts.

351. Leswood, Rebecca. "Sexual Aspects of the Hostile Marriage," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (March 1970), pp. 32-41.

Marital hostility based on nonsexual conflicts and sexual maladjustment is presented through a variety of case studies. The author notes that "sexual response does not begin and end in the bedroom" but also relies on a number of verbal and non-verbal behaviors and attitudes.

352. Levinger, George. "Husbands' and Wives' Estimates of Coital Frequency," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (September 1970), pp. 42-57.

A comparison of earlier studies with the present investigation of sixty-five marital couples living in the Greater Cleveland area. Wives were found to report a higher frequency of monthly coitus than their husbands. It was suggested that both husbands and wives tend to report the actual frequency of coitus as determined by their own relative preference toward the sex act.

353. Lewis, Robert A. "Parents and Peers: Socialization Agents in the Coital Behavior of Young Adults," Journal of Sex Research, 9 (May 1973), pp. 156-170.

Data was collected from one hundred and seventeen male and three hundred and two female college students at a small Midwestern church related school and a Southeastern university. Only eight percent of the males and forty-three percent of the females reported receiving most of their sex education from their parents. Results indicate that students receiving most of their sex education from parents tend to engage less in coital activity than students obtaining the majority of their information from peers and other sources. Early coital activity was identified with five dating-courtship factors.

354. Libby, Roger W. "Parental Attitudes Toward High School Sex Education Programs," Family Coordinator, 19 (July 1970), pp. 234-246.

One hundred and twenty-five parental couples were interviewed separately and together. It was found that the majority of parents wanted sex education taught in high school, but they believed the course should promote premarital chastity, and sex should be related to religion, marriage, and parenthood.

355. Libby, Roger W., and Gilbert D. Nass. "Parental Views on Teenage Sexual Behavior," Journal of Sex Behavior, 7 (August 1971), pp. 226-236.

A random sample of two hundred and fifty parents were used to investigate their autocratic and democratic attitudes concerning appropriate dating and courtship behavior. While autocratic and democratic parents expressed similar views on courtship attitudes, they differed significantly about their approach to teaching teenagers sex education. The double standard was not supported by these parents.

356. Light, Harriet K. "Attitudes of Rural and Urban Adolescent Girls Toward Selected Concepts," Family Coordinator, 19 (July 1970), pp. 225-227.

One hundred and sixty-four rural and one hundred and sixty-one urban adolescent girls answered a questionnaire on concepts related to family, religion, peer groups, premarital sex, ethnic prejudice, morality, and education. Urban girls tended to be more liberal in their concepts about sexuality, and rural girls were more influenced by their peer groups than urban girls.

357. Llewellyn, Charles E. Jr. "Sex Demands Which Cause Marital Conflict," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 7 (August 1973), pp. 124-147.

Disruptive sexual behavior in a marriage is examined from interpretations of a broader, more complex problem in the individual or couple. Nine personality maladjustments are discussed and include; the narcissistic, withdrawal, and obsessive-compulsion traits.

358. Loeb, Dorothy. "Building Sexual Confidence," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 7 (May 1973), pp. 82-107.

Sexual confidence is seen as a skill that can be learned, but the author gives greater emphasis to the first year as setting the pace for sexual confidence or future sexual problems.

359. LoPiccolo, Joseph. "Mothers and Daughters: Perceived and Real Differences in Sexual Values," Journal of Sex Research, 9 (May 1973), pp. 171-177.

Ninety-one mothers and ninety-one daughters in this study show both real and perceived differences in their sexual views of each other. The daughters tended to be more accepting of petting and full sexual relations than their mothers perceived them to be.

360. Lowenfeld, Henry and Yela Lowenfeld. "Our Permissive Society and The Superego: Some Current Thoughts About Freud's Cultural Concepts," Psychoanalytic Quarterly, 39 (October 1970), pp. 590-608.

A discussion of Freud's theories relating sexual repression and neurosis. The authors suggest the current "sexual freedom" has not resulted in greater mental health. Three case studies are presented to demonstrate contemporary sexual frustrations.

361. Luckey, Eleanore Braun and Gilbert D. Nass. "Comparison of Sexual Attitudes in an International Sample of College Students," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 6 (January 1971), pp. 66-107.

A comparison study of college students' sexual attitudes and behaviors in five countries: United States, Canada, England, Germany, and Norway. The researchers

were particularly concerned with sex role differences, parental independence, attitudes toward marriage, sexual behavior, and sexual experience. Overall, the United States and Canadian students held more conservative views than the European students, with the English and Norwegian students reported most liberal.

362. Lundy, James R. "Some Personality Correlates of Contraceptive Use Among Unmarried College Students." Journal of Psychology, 80 (January 1972), pp. 9-14.

Six hundred female undergraduates from five Midwestern colleges answered a questionnaire on sexual activity and contraceptive devices. Of the forty-seven percent who reported coital activity, forty-five percent were using some type of birth control. Those sexually active and using contraception were significantly more internalizing and less dogmatic than the sexually active non-contraceptive users.

363. Mace, David R. "In Defense of Bundling," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 6 (April 1972), pp. 108-123.

The colonial American custom is defined and explored primarily as an honor system. Certain other analogous customs are included, and the reasons for the decline of bundling in America are presented.

364. Mace, David R., et al. "How Valid is Sex Attraction in Selecting a Mate?," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (January 1970), pp. 18-23.

Four psychologists and psychiatrists present a diversity of views in discussing the question. The only statistical information is provided by Bernard Green, who examined the responses of five hundred couples and found eighty percent of the males indicating sexual attraction as a definite factor in mate selection, while only fifty percent of the females responded similarly.

365. Macklin, Eleanor D. "Cohabitation in College: Going Very Steady," Psychology Today, 8 (November 1974), pp. 53-59.

Three hundred students at Cornell University completed questionnaires about their experiences of living together unmarried. The major reason for selecting to move in together was stated as "emotional attachment to each other." These arrangements were evaluated by most students as successful.

366. Macklin, Eleanor D. "Heterosexual Cohabitation Among Unmarried College Students," Family Coordinator, 21 (October 1972), pp. 463-472.

Forty-four females at Cornell University answered a questionnaire and/or were interviewed for this study. The article defines the nature of cohabitation, and problems and benefits related to the increasing number of coeds choosing to live together. Sexual problems were very common in the relationships, and wide ranging in description.

367. Mai, Francois M. "Conception After Adoption: Myth or Fact?," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 7 (August 1973), pp. 163-168.

A brief discussion of folklore shows century old "solutions" for the infertile woman. The examination of adoption stimulating conception presents conflicting ideas in the literature and problems of methodological designs in research. The cause-effect relationship is viewed not as fact, but the author asserts conception after adoption has yet to be proven a myth.

368. Marcotte, David. "What Sexual Literature Do You Advise Patients to Read?," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 8 (August 1974), pp. 66-85.

Five counselors and gynecologists list certain reading materials and generally advise common sense and careful review of materials before recommending sexual literature.

369. Marmor, Judd, et al. "Why are Some Orgasms Better Than Others?," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 5 (March 1971), pp. 12-23.

The views of seven experts demonstrate the diverse factors related to intensity of orgasm. Variance is identified with learning-conditioning response, momentary environmental influences, psychological moods, and physiological components.

370. Mathis, James L. "The Sexual Tease," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (December 1970), pp. 21-25.

A sexual tease is distinguished from the hysterical female, although the two personalities cannot always be separated. Motivational forces behind the actions of the sexual tease are examined under five categories of the manipulation, hostility, competition, self-reassurance, and dependency.

371. McGovern, James R. "The American Woman's Pre-World War I Freedom in Manners and Morals," Journal of American History, 55 (September 1968), pp. 315-333.

The article suggests that women were independent before the 1920s, and also provides evidence showing the more equalitarian female attitudes and behaviors that were taking place from 1900 to 1920.

372. Mead, Beverly T. "Marital Discord and Sex," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 8 (December 1974), pp. 29-30.

A discussion of various components of sexual problems in marriage. Ten important counseling skills are presented for physicians handling marital problems.

373. Mead, Beverly T. "The Case for Chastity," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (January 1970), pp. 8-15.

A brief defense of social, religious, and legal reasons for chastity. Resistance to chastity is related to a defense of the double standard. Several arguments against chastity are presented and countered by the author. The positive values of chastity in contemporary society are explained.

374. Mead, Beverly T., et al. "What Do You Tell Parents Concerned about Their Children Using Dirty Words?," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (April 1970), pp. 98-107.

Viewpoints of five psychiatrists demonstrate the wide range of causes and factors to consider when dealing with childhood and adolescent use of "dirty" language.

375. Mead, Beverly T., et al. "What Do You Think of Playboy?," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 5 (July 1971), pp. 10-21.

Five writers from various professional fields provide viewpoints on the Playboy philosophy and emphasis. The four male authors present both positive and negative factors, while the female author defines Playboy as a "magazine for children, for healthy play boys," as the title suggests.

376. Mendell, David, et al. "Why Do Some Marriages Break Up Under Sexual Pressures that Others Can Endure?," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 8 (June 1974), pp. 122-134.

Four authorities give viewpoints on the internal and external qualities that result in divorce. Reasons for staying married despite sexual problems include religious training, financial gain and dependency.

377. Menninger, Roy W. "Decisions in Sexuality: An Act of Impulse, Conscience, or Society?," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 8 (June 1974), pp. 56-80.

The forces of sexual decision making are related to pressures from the id, the superego, and the environment. General problems of decision making are used to introduce the more specific sexual pressures from both the environment and within an individual. A

discussion group of one's peers, lead by a skilled individual, is advised as one means of handling problems.

378. Messer, Alfred A. "Dirty Words," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (August 1970), pp. 105-113.
Usage of three aspects of dirty words are examined: (1) for momentary relief of tension or frustration; (2) symbolic defiance of authority or symbolic rebellion against the forbidden; (3) the different meanings established by contemporary teenagers.
379. Miller, Derek. "The Treatment of Adolescent Sexual Disturbances," International Journal of Child Psychotherapy, 2 (January 1973), pp. 93-126.
An extremely well prepared, broad spectrum article concerning adolescent sexuality with respect to contemporary sexual attitudes and behaviors. Information is provided about the general nature of adolescent sexuality, as well as certain problem areas.
380. Millman, Marcia. "Observations of Sex Role Research," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 33 (November 1971), pp. 772-776.
An analysis of recent research concerning sex roles is provided. The author found a majority of studies have examined female sex roles, while little information includes males sex roles. It is suggested that traditional beliefs about sex roles are not longer appropriate for research purposes.
381. Mims, Fern, Rosalle Yeaworth, and Stephen Hornstein. "Effectiveness of an Interdisciplinary Course in Human Sexuality," Nursing Research, 23 (May 1974), pp. 248-253.
One hundred and forty-three medical students and nursing students participated in this five day study of human sexuality designed to provide information, examine personal attitudes, and develop more tolerant sexual attitudes toward others.
382. Mitchell, John J. "Some Psychological Dimensions of Adolescent Sexuality," Adolescence, 7 (Winter 1972), pp. 447-458.
A presentation of very basic psychological information related to adolescent sexuality. Included for definition and description are: the need for intimacy, the desire for dominance and submission, and the desire for passion.
383. Moore, James E., and Diane G. Kendall. "Children's Concepts of Reproduction," Journal of Sex Education, 7 (February 1971), pp. 42-61.

Thirty-one boys and thirty-eight girls, aged three to five and a half years, participated in this study which attempted to replicate research conducted with similarly aged Israel children. While the earlier study supported the Freudian cloacal theory and Piagetian pre-artificialist theory of children's birth concepts, this study did not support these theories. Penis envy and fear of castration were not evidenced in this sample either. The authors suggest that children of this age are ready for the concept of reproduction, and leaving them ignorant may result in certain fears.

384. Mordock, John B. "Sibling Fantasies in Family Therapy: A Case Report," Journal of Family Counseling, 2 (Spring 1974), pp. 60-65.

A case study of family therapy centered around the sexual preoccupations of a ten and a half year old girl and her nine year old brother. Discussion of the siblings' sexual fantasies and preoccupations in the sessions rapidly moved from indirect expressions of sexual concerns to direct expressions of sexual concerns. The therapy sessions were viewed as beneficial to both children.

385. Morgan, Edmund S. "The Puritans and Sex," New England Quarterly, 15 (December 1942), pp. 591-607.

An interesting treatment of early New England sex attitudes and behaviors. The author uses court records and cases to evaluate sex lives of the average puritan citizen.

386. Morrison, Eleanor S. "Teaching Human Sexuality: The Use of Discussion Groups and Teaching Aides in a College Course," Family Coordinator, 21 (April 1972), pp. 173-182.

Small discussion groups are encouraged because it creates better communication among students. Certain disadvantages are included, and also the value for having a student assistant in the classes.

387. Mosher, Donald L. "Misgivings About Sex," Sexual Behavior, 2 (August 1972), pp. 50-56.

General findings initially presented from sex-guilt studies conducted over the past ten years by the author and his students. Also included are the two studies researched on reactions of married and single persons to erotic films for the national Commission on Obscenity and Pornography. Over eighty percent of the single subjects reported experiencing sexual arousal while watching the film. After watching the film the women reported more negative feelings in contrast to an increase in positive feelings reported by the

males. Sexual behavior did not seem to be altered by watching the film. High sex-guilt married males tended to react more positively to the film than did high sex-guilt single males.

388. Moulton, Ruth, et al. "Sexual Responsiveness in Women," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (January 1970), pp. 53-65.

A roundtable discussion about the problems currently facing the modern woman. The participants examined the demands placed on women in light of the so-called, "sex revolution." The broad spectrum of related topics include orgasm as a status symbol, mothers verbal and non-verbal influence on their daughters sexual responsiveness, and sex education.

389. Mueller, Gerhard O. "Seduction and the Law," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 6 (January 1972), pp. 14-27.

Seduction in America is a crime not against the actual sex act, but a fraud perpetuated against an innocent victim. The history, limitations, and state regulations are surveyed to show the need for re-evaluation.

390. Munjack, Dennis. "Reciprocity in Sexual Relations," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 8 (January 1974), pp. 156-182.

Six problems of sexual dysfunctions are discussed and the importance of reciprocity in relationships is examined.

391. Myers, Lonny. "Hyponatolology, Sex Role Concepts, and Human Sexual Behavior," Family Coordinator, 22 (July 1973), pp. 339-344.

A fantasy about how different life styles would be if the population were stabilized, sex stereotypes were gone, and sexual attitudes and behaviors more casual and relaxed.

392. Myers, Wayne A. "The Primal Scene: Exposure to Parental Intercourse," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 8 (September 1974), pp. 156-163.

The observation of parental coitus is viewed as possibly having a negative effect on that child. Six factors are considered for their effect: age and ego state of the child; stage of psychosexual development; exact nature of the observation; frequency of the observation; immediate parental response to the episode; and long range parental response.

393. Mykel, Nan. "The Id and Eye," International Journal of Symbolology, 3 (December 1972), pp. 6-10.

A review of literature presenting the sexual symbolism of the eye. Various authors use dream interpretation, myths, and symbolic behavior to equate the eye with male and female sexual imagery

394. Naffziger, Claudeen C., and Ken Naffziger. "Development of Sex Role Stereotypes," Family Coordinator, 23 (July 1974), pp. 251-258.

Includes a brief historical perspective of development of sex role stereotypes, and divides stereotypes into cognitive, affective, and connotative aspects. Various sex research from nineteen hundred to the present is presented. Textbook, school, and home perpetuation of sex stereotypes help demonstrate the need for abolition of role stereotypes.

395. Neubeck, Gerhard. "The Myriad Motives for Sex," Sexual Behavior, 2 (July 1972), pp. 50-56.

Western sexuality has viewed coitus as both pleasurable and sinful. The complexity of "psychic ingredients of sexual pleasure" enters into the sexual experience, and fourteen of these phenomena are briefly discussed.

396. Offer, Daniel. "Sexual Behavior of a Group of Normal Adolescents," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 5 (September 1971), pp. 40-49.

A small group (seventy-three boys and ten girls) of middle class high school freshman participated in this study over a period of seven years. Approximately ten percent of the students had experienced sexual intercourse during high school. The main reason the students gave for not engaging in coitus was fear of getting the girl pregnant. Little sex education was received from parents or teachers.

397. Olsen, Edward H., et al. "How Do Men Contribute to Their Wives' Frigidity?," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 8 (March 1974), pp. 82-104.

Five psychologists report male feelings of inadequacies, hostilities, and social teachings as contributing factors to the inadequacies of female sexual responses.

398. O'Neill, George C., and Nena O'Neill. "Patterns in Group Sexual Activity," Journal of Sex Research, 6 (May 1970), pp. 101-112.

In depth interviews were conducted with fifty individuals in group sex activities. The discussion includes definitions, nature of the sample, and the four phases of group sex participation.

399. Osofsky, Joy D., and Howard J. Osofsky. "Androgyny As a Life Style," Family Coordinator, 21 (July 1972), pp. 411-418.

A discussion shows changes in patterns of socialization and education for both males and females are beneficial, although certain individuals will continue to select more traditional sex roles.

400. Pacion, Stanley. "Sparta: An Experiment in State-Fostered Homosexuality," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (August 1970), pp. 28-32.

A description of the masculine state of Sparta as told by Plutarch's Lycurgus. Homosexuality was highly revered because it accorded a dedicated allegiance to the battlefield efforts and love of state. Marriage was dreaded by the young men and public nudity of women was required to entice young males. The role of women is described including the masculine attire worn on the wedding night.

401. Pacion, Stanley J. "The Life of Nero: Sex and the Fall of the Roman Empire," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 5 (March 1971), pp. 171-185.

Suetonius' writings are discussed through the premise that Nero's sexual excess helped lead to the corruption of all Roman institutions. It is theorized by Suetonius that every aspect of society depends on the restriction of sexual instinct.

402. Paonessa, John J. and Mary W. Paonessa. "The Preparation of Boys for Puberty," Social Casework, 52 (January 1971), pp. 39-44.

In the sample including over one thousand adolescent males over ninety percent said they had not been given information to prepare them for puberty. The anxieties and frustrations that resulted are discussed and it is suggested that better communication between fathers and sons is needed.

403. Pauly, Ira B. "Influence of Training and Attitudes on Sexual Counseling in Medical Practice," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 6 (March 1972), pp. 84-92.

Findings from an earlier study are examined. Overall it was indicated that ten percent of patients have significant sexual problems, and when a physician includes taking a sexual history of the patient the incident is much higher. Younger doctors entering the medical profession are seen as more liberal toward common sexual practices.

404. Pauly, Ira B., and Steven G. Goldstein. "Physicians' Ability to Treat Sexual Problems," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (October 1970), pp. 24-49.

Nine hundred and thirty-seven Oregon physicians completed questionnaires concerning their perceptions of personal abilities and other physicians' abilities to handle patient's sexual problems. Overall physicians believed themselves more adequate than they perceived other physicians in the treatment of sexual problems.

405. Pauly, Ira B., and Steven G. Goldstein. "Physicians Attitudes Toward Premarital and Extramarital Intercourse," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 5 (January 1971), pp. 32-45.

Nine hundred and thirty-seven Oregon physicians responded to a questionnaire concerning their attitudes about premarital and extramarital coitus. As a group, the physicians were evenly divided on the acceptability of premarital sex. Seventy-five percent perceived extramarital sex by the husband, when the wife is available, as seldom or never acceptable. Female physicians, and younger physicians, (graduated since 1950) were less rigid toward the double standard of premarital coitus.

406. Pearlman, Carl K. "Frequency of Intercourse in Males at Different Ages," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 6 (November 1972), pp. 92-113.

A study of two thousand eight hundred and one males, ages ranging from seventeen to ninety-three, and their reported frequency of coitus. Findings are compared with earlier studies, and indications of impotence, disease and frequency of intercourse are examined.

407. Peterson, Gail Beaton, and Larry R. Peterson. "Sexism in the Treatment of Sexual Dysfunction," Family Coordinator, 22 (October 1973), pp. 397-404.

A study of twenty-four best selling paperback marriage and sex manuals. The writings are frequently sexist in approach, and tend to suggest high expectancies of the male's performance and knowledge when sex goes well for the couple. The female, however, becomes both the cause and the cure when sexual difficulties occur.

408. Phipps, William E. "The Kiss of Love," Pastoral Psychology, 23 (February 1972), pp. 27-32.

Attitudes about kissing and touching are traced from Biblical practices to the present. The author sees contemporary middle class Americans in particular, as uncomfortable with body contact or public displays of affection.

409. Polatin, Phillip. "Postcoital Sadness," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 7 (September 1973), pp. 12-25.

A number of basic and general problems are presented in relation to postcoital sadness. Although more common in the female, males do experience post-coital sadness.

410. Polatin, Phillip, et al. "Why Do Married Men Visit Prostitutes?" Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (July 1970), pp. 80-101.

Five counselors, a judge, and historian discuss the emotional aspects of the question. The kinds of sexual gratification and entertainment include: boredom with the wife, kinds of sexual activities the wife will not engage in, impotence with the wife, casual sex without involvement.

411. Raboch, Jan. "Female Sexual Response and Marital Life," Journal of Sex Research, 6 (February 1970), pp. 29-35.

A group of eight hundred and nineteen gynecology patients were interviewed to evaluate the effect of inadequate or disturbed sexual responses on married life. The women were divided into five groups: those who always had orgasm, those who were frigid, those who were neurotic, those who were suffering from inflamed internal genitals, and those who always had pain with intercourse. Results indicate the female's impaired sexual activity seemed to affect ratings of marital satisfaction and marital sex.

412. Racy, John. "How the 'Work Ethic' Influences Sexuality," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 8 (April 1974) pp. 84-93.

An examination of the similarities and relationships between sex and work in contemporary society. Unemployment is viewed as lowering the self esteem and often results in sexual problems. The "work ethic" is shown to subordinate sex to work.

413. Racy, John. "Ten Misuses of Sex," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 5 (February 1971), pp. 136-145.

Distorted non-sexual motivations are examined for their negative affect on coitus, especially in relationships between husbands and wives. Areas of concern include sexual intercourse as an obligation and manipulation device.

414. Ramey, James W. "Emerging Patterns of Behavior in Marriage: Deviations or Innovations?" Journal of Sex Research, 8 (February 1972), pp. 6-30.

The article defines and examines recent research into swinging, communal living, and group marriage. From the discussion of previous studies, the author

presents a basis for systematic classification of current research on alternative sexual life styles.

415. Raphael, Betty-Jane. "The Myth of the Male Orgasm," Psychology Today, 7 (January 1974), p. 66.

A tongue-in-cheek reversal of the usual "myth of female orgasm" article. The initial question "Is there such a thing as a male orgasm," discusses the component aspects: the two kinds of orgasms (penile and spherical), orgasms merely to please mates, and can men really enjoy sex without orgasm.

416. Reevy, William. "Petting Experience and Marital Success: A Review and Statement," Journal of Sex Research, 8 (February 1972), pp. 48-60.

A review of literature dealing with the relationship between premarital petting and marital success. Research has varied in measurement techniques and definition of marital success or failure. Additional study is needed to provide accurate interpretations and analysis of the question.

417. Reiss, Ira L. "The Influence of Contraceptive Knowledge on Premarital Sexuality," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (February 1970), pp. 71-86.

The key issues in Reiss' 1967 study are examined for additional information on the subject: social class differences, attitudes versus behavior, adult-youth conflict on abstinence, and the new permissive trends. A brief history of birth control is traced to present times, and it is concluded that new birth control methods have not significantly led to an increase in premarital sex.

418. Renshaw, Domeena C. "Sexuality in Children," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 5 (October 1971), pp. 63-74.

The normal phases of childhood sexuality are initially presented. Briefly, theories of Freud, Fisher, Piaget, and Erikson provide an outline into sexual patterns from infancy to puberty. Crises that induce adults to bring a child to the pediatrician or psychiatrist are discussed and include: masturbation, obscene language, and sexual intercourse.

419. Riegel, Robert. "Women's Clothes and Women's Rights," American Quarterly, 15 (Fall 1963), pp. 390-401.

The dress reform movement from 1850 to 1920 is discussed under the feminist rationales that women's clothes were unhealthy, immoral, and part of a male conspiracy to make women subservient by, "cultivating in them a slave psychology."

420. Robertiello, Richard C. "Masochism and the Female Sexual Role," Journal of Sex Research, 6 (February 1970), pp. 56-58.

The author examines the premise that masochism is an inborn trait of female sexuality. It is suggested there may be cultural confusion with respect to normal sexuality in women as opposed to frequent pathological developments. Masochism, and the concepts of "female passivity" and "male activity" as determined sex roles are all questioned.

421. Robertiello, Richard C. "The Clitoral Versus Vaginal Orgasm Controversy and Some of its Ramifications," Journal of Sex Research, 6 (November 1970), pp. 307-311.

The article reports there is no difference in the two physiological sexual responses but psychologically certain distinctions exist. Several orgasmic problems are discussed and sexual experience before marriage is advised to help prevent poor marital sexual adjustment.

422. Roberts, Robert, Lawrence Abrams, and John R. Finch. "'Delinquent' Sexual Behavior Among Adolescents," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 7 (January 1973), pp. 162-175.

A report on adolescent males and females labeled "sex delinquents" show the majority of offenders are distinguished from other youths only in that they were detected.

423. Robinson, Ira E., Karl E. King, and Jack O. Balswick. "The Premarital Sexual Revolution Among College Females," Family Coordinator, 21 (April 1972), pp. 189-194.

A comparison study of three hundred and ninety-five college students enrolled in a Southern university in 1965 and 1970. Findings indicate students in the latter sample were more liberal in their sexual attitudes and behaviors, with the largest change in the behavior of the female respondents. The authors found support for Reiss' earlier prediction that society may be moving toward a single sexual standard.

424. Rosen, Ruth. "Sexism in History or, Writing Women's History is a Tricky Business," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 33 (August 1971), pp. 541-544.

The article deals with problems related to writing about women's history. It is suggested that stereotypes and prejudices existing in society create serious problems in the accurate portrayal of women's history.

425. Rosenbaum, Salo. "Pretended Orgasm," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (April 1970), pp. 84-96.

A Freudian analysis of the kinds of women, cultural patterning and therapeutic situations related to the pretense of orgasm. The author indicates these women are not supporters of men, but rather have conscious or unconscious hostilities toward men.

426. Rosenbaum, Salo, et al. "Should a Woman Pretend to Reach Orgasm to Please Her Husband?," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 8 (February 1974), pp. 6-26.

Eight authorities express various reasons why faking orgasm may be detrimental to both partners.

427. Rosenblatt, Aaron, et al. "Predominance of Male Authors in Social Work Publications," Social Casework, 51 (July 1970), pp. 421-431.

The authors found males were more likely to publish in social work publications. A discussion of male productivity and reasons for male predominance in social work materials is included.

428. Rosenthal, Saul H., and Chauncey F. Rosenthal. "Familiarity as an Anaphrodisiac, and Some Countermeasures," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 7 (July 1973), pp. 134-139.

After ten or fifteen years of marriage the authors have found many couples become ritualized in their love making. Promiscuity, group sex, or infidelity are seen as counterproductive to the problems, and several countermeasures to familiarity are presented.

429. Ross, N. "The Primacy of Genitality in the Light of Ego Psychology: Introductory Remarks," Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association, 18 (April 1970), pp. 267-284.

A rejection of the theory of genital primacy which relates libidinal development and maturation of the personality. Patients may be generally neurotic but have richer genital experience than persons who are generally more mature. Issues of the existence of vaginal orgasms and the vaginal versus clitoral orgasm are included.

430. Rubin, Arline M., and James R. Adams. "Sex Attitudes of Sex Educators," Family Coordinator, 21 (April 1972), pp. 177-182.

From three hundred and five females and ninety-five males enrolled in sex education classes at fourteen colleges, those who had taught sex education generally thought (seventy-five percent) adolescents needed stricter standards. The female respondents allowed less permissiveness for their own sex than did males for their own sex. Premarital sexual permissiveness increased as church attendance decreased. Respondents

tended to be more liberal if they had experienced psychotherapy than persons who had not. Jews were found to be most liberal in data pertaining to female sex education, Catholics least permissive, while Protestants were in the middle.

431. Rudy, Arthur J., and Robert Peller. "Men's Liberation," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 6 (September 1972), pp. 84-93.

A rare article that shows some men need liberating and a reappraisal and redefinition of masculinity. Restrictions of male sex role stereotypes are presented during the development years, and the changing social structures require appropriate male behavior in new structures.

432. Sachs, Lisbeth J. "On Crying, Weeping, and Laughing as Defenses Against Sexual Drives, With Special Consideration of Adolescent Giggling," International Journal of Psychoanalysis, 54 (March 1973), pp. 477-484.

Case studies of three female adolescents and female young adults are presented as examples of crying, weeping, and giggling used as mechanisms against sex drives. It is theorized that body discharges such as weeping and urinating may be a pleasurable way of letting go, that is less threatening than sexual feelings.

433. Sagarin, Edward. "Typologies of Sexual Behavior," Journal of Sex Research, 7 (November 1971), pp. 282-288.

The author presents a defense for the organization of sexual behavior into four categories: non-marital, marital, extramarital, and postmarital. These items are contrasted and compared with Kinsey's five typologies of sexual behavior: heterosexual, petting, premarital, marital, extramarital, and prostitution.

434. Salsberg, Sheldon. "Is Group Marriage Viable?," Journal of Sex Research, 9 (November 1973), pp. 325-333.

Nine urban and rural group marriage family units were interviewed and the major findings presented. The positive traits of group marriage were identified as greater capacity to love, greater self awareness, personal growth, and increased self esteem. Problems were linked to certain inequalities in relationships, rivalries, and assignments of housekeeping chores. The author suggests these were influenced by cultural training which hindered the development of the family group.

435. Salzman, Leon. "Female Infidelity," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 6 (February 1972), pp. 118-136.
The article focuses on infidelity as an outgrowth of distorted emotional or intellectual processes. Adultery is examined as the result of three problems: failure in commitment, failure in adjustment, and disorders in personality.
436. Salzman, Leon. "Sexual Problems in Adolescence," Contemporary Psychoanalysis, 10 (April 1974), pp. 189-207.
Premature ejaculation, impotence, and homosexuality in the teen and young adult male are discussed. It is stressed that adolescent sexual problems should be dealt with effectively.
437. Salzman, Leon, et al. "Roundtable: What is Sex Appeal?," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (April 1970), pp. 50-72.
A panel of psychiatrists discuss the cross-cultural physiological and psychological influences of male and female sex appeal.
438. Salzman, Leon, et al. "How Frequently is Sex an Important Factor in Divorce?," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (June 1970), pp. 24-37.
Five psychiatrists and psychologists submit a range of opinions on the subject. These viewpoints include: sex as a symptom rather than the cause; sex not as the main issue; and sex less likely to be identified in the divorces of the lower-class cases.
439. Sandberg, Eugene C., and Ralph I. Jacobs. "Psychology of the Misuse and Rejection of Contraception," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 6 (June 1972), pp. 34-70.
A review of research findings indicates effective contraception is related to psychological, sociological, and attitudinal factors. It is pointed out that not a single country has actually prevented population growth by birth control methods. Included in the examination of individual and social hinderances to effective contraception are: love, shame, hostility, coital gamesmanship, and sexual identity conflicts. Following the article, five authorities express their views on the Sandberg and Jacobs report.
440. Sarlin, Charles N. "The Current Status of the Concept of Genital Primacy," Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association, 18 (April 1970), pp. 285-299.
A rationale for the modification of the genital primacy theory. Four discoveries are reported that make revision important. Data is also included on

different cultures and certain facts pertaining to genital primacy in the final stages of psychosexual development.

441. Saul, Leon J. "Sex and Dependency," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 8 (December 1974), pp. 10-23.

Sex and dependencies are seen as basic forces within every individual. Sex roles in American culture are shaped by concepts of dependency. Strong dependency feelings are discussed as a negative factor in the sex life of males.

442. Schimel, John L. "Girl Watching," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (April 1970), pp. 8-14.

A psychiatrist offers his reflections on the subject, delving into brief cross-cultural information. Certain aspects of modern guilt are traced to the Judeo-Christian ethics that identify the wish, fantasy, impulse, and the deed as equally sinful.

443. Schimel, John L. "Sexual Behavior as Communication," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (December 1970), pp. 8-17.

Communication theory is applied to sexual behavior, with particular emphasis given to the metamessage of married couples. It is observed that sexual encounters and communication are still "uptight" areas for contemporary society.

444. Schimel, John L., et al. "Is There a Relationship Between a Woman's Physical Appearance and Her Sexual Behavior?," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (October 1970), pp. 8-23.

A panel of five mental health clinicians attempt to define attractiveness and the sexual phobias and fantasies that affect sexual attitudes and behaviors.

445. Schlesinger, Arthur, Jr. "An Informal History of Love U. S. A.," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (June 1970), pp. 64-82.

The American experience with love, passion, and marriage is traced from earliest colonial times through the mid-twentieth century. Examinations center primarily on the frank and honest puritan sexuality, the repressed Victorian age, and the twentieth century liberality.

446. Schwab, John. "The Difficulties of Being Wife, Mistress, and Mother," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 8 (May 1974), pp. 146-160.

A look at the social and technical changes in the current structuring of these roles. Included are seven counseling guidelines for management of a client

with these problems, and commentaries follow by four authorities.

447. Schwaber, Paul. "Women and Freud's Imagination," American Scholar, 42 (Spring 1972), pp. 224-237.
Examination of Freud's early writings demonstrate his belief that sexual repression of women shaped their life patterns. The cultural teachings disallow women's thoughts about matters of sexuality thereby inhibiting women.
448. Schwendinger, Julia, and Herman Schwendinger. "Sociology's Founding Fathers: Sexist to a Man," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 33 (November 1971), pp. 783-799.
The writings of early (1833-1922) leaders are presented as being sexist in their orientations. Comparisons are made between these writings and more contemporary viewpoints.
449. Scott, Joseph E., and Jack L. Franklin. "Sex References in the Mass Media," Journal of Sex Research, 9 (August 1973), pp. 196-209.
A study of seven best selling magazines from 1950 to 1970 shows more references to sex in the latter period, particularly with respect to matters of abortion, birth control, and homosexuality.
450. Scrignar, C.B., and Dennis Spiers. "Bigamy," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (May 1970), pp. 116-122.
The history of bigamy and multimarriage is traced with emphasis on Western civilization. Past influences are seen as pragmatically based, although discussion of contemporary practices focuses on personalities such as conmen, psychopaths, and sociopaths.
451. Shainess, Natalie. "The Danger of Orgasm Worship," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (May 1970), pp. 73-79.
The author sees the new "orgasm worship" in part, developing from the discrepancy between the Victorian dogma restricting the female's participating in coital enjoyment and the new sexual freedom. The quest for orgasm is examined in three case histories which indicate the fuller range of "personality impotence."
452. Sheppe, William M. "The Family Physician and Human Sexuality," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 6 (July 1972), pp. 11-29.
Patients believe their physicians are equipped to handle psychological sexual problems for a variety of reasons. Actually, the author reports that many theological seminaries provide better training in

psychological sexual problems than many leading medical schools. A case is built for the importance of the broad range of psychological sex knowledge necessary for the physician.

453. Sherman, Julia A. "What Men Do Not Know About Women's Sexuality," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 6 (November 1972), pp. 138-151.

Many of the biological and social myths and misunderstandings about female sexuality are reviewed. The author stresses the need for each woman to be understood within the bounds of her own unique sexuality.

454. Sherwin, Robert Veit. "Sexual Problems and Marital Dissolution," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (April 1970), pp. 16-26.

A lawyer writes about the legal problems surrounding sexual incompatibility in marriage. All states, except two, do have laws which occasionally jail husbands or wives for certain sexual acts with each other. The divorce laws pertaining to sexual acts are examined for their complexities, and these laws are often used to obtain child custody, or exemptions from child support money. The author advises the concept of "winning" a divorce needs to be reconsidered, as this would nullify the legal requirement to "vilify" the other.

455. Shipman, Gordan. "Sex Education Between Parent and Child," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 5 (May 1971), pp. 114-128.

A discussion about the fundamentals and importance of good sexual communication between parents and children. The article provides information when and how to teach sex education and stresses the need for preparing children for puberty.

456. Shulman, Bernard H., and Dorothy Peven. "Sex For Domination," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 5 (October 1971), pp. 28-32.

Certain cultural and emotional aspects of sexual manipulation by males and females are presented. Included are the elements of "winning," manipulating the other person, and enhancing the self. The author identifies the reasons individuals engage in dominance, and advises a willingness to risk some power over oneself.

457. Singer, Josephine, and Irving Singer. "Types of Female Orgasm," Journal of Sex Research, 8 (November 1972), pp. 255-267.

The article focuses on the controversy surrounding types of female orgasm. In light of new information the authors suggest additional studies are needed. Particular areas for research are discussed.

458. Siskind, George. "Sexual Aspects of Thematic Apperception Test Administration: A Note of 'Mature Clinicians'," Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 40 (February 1973), pp. 20-21.

Thirteen male and sixteen female psychiatric patients were given the Thematic Apperception Test cards to compare the frequency of "sexual-romantic" cards administered by five psychology interns and three staff psychologists. Results show the interns provided the female patients with more "sexual-romantic" cards than they provided the male patients. There was no difference in the number of "sexual-romantic" cards given by the staff members, also both interns and staff gave the female patients a greater number of cards.

459. Smith, David E. "Sexual Practices in the Hippie Subculture," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 6 (April 1972), pp. 142-151.

The hippie subculture is examined for its acceptance of multiple sexual practices, bisexuality, and drugs. The author finds many young people, alienated from their parents, becoming involved in destructive sexual patterns, and lifestyles.

460. Smith, James R., and Lynn Smith. "Co-Marital Sex and the Sexual Freedom Movement," Journal of Sex Research, 6 (May 1970), pp. 131-142.

A study of co-marital sex with data collected from five hundred and three questionnaires, and two hundred additional interviews conducted at parties. The discussion includes educational level; socio-economic status; and religious affiliation. It is suggested that although males usually make the initial involvement, females tend to make better adjustment to sexual freedom. The authors conclude support for their thesis that the "achievement of sexual freedom, when and where it is genuine, even if incomplete, can itself be psychologically beneficial and genuinely therapeutic."

461. Solway, Kenneth S. "Freudian and Cultural Symbolism," Journal of Clinical Psychology, 27 (October 1971), pp. 516-518.

Fifteen males and fifteen females in seven age groups participated in the examination of Freud's theory that masculinity is universally symbolized in objects elongated or pointed, while femininity is symbolized by rounded or containing shapes. Overall, the results did

not support the Freudian model, although the oldest age groups (nineteen and a half years) did respond as predicted by Freud.

462. Sonenschein, David, and Mark J.M. Ross. "Sex Information in the 'Romance' and 'Confession' Magazines," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 5 (August 1971), pp. 136-159.

Illicit sex is reported to be the central subject of the "romance" and "confession" magazines. While coitus occurred in sixty-three percent of the stories, sex was secondary to the resulting mental anguish and conflict that followed. The average narrator in the stories is identified as: usually female; young (teen or twenties); fairly religious; and a housewife. The authors suggest the importance of these magazine is related to most sex information being received from peer discussion and the mass media.

463. Stanley, Elizabeth. "Perspectives on the Need for Continuity of Physical Stimulation in Female Sexual Arousal," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 8 (February 1974), pp. 98-123.

An examination of the Kinsey findings that female orgasm depends on uninterrupted physical stimulation. Recent cultural changes are shown to lesser women's dependence on physical stimulation to a closer psychological stimulation experienced by the male.

464. Stanley, Elizabeth, et al. "Can Women Enjoy Sex Without Orgasm?," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 7 (January 1973), pp. 102-114.

Four authorities express their viewpoints that suggest some women can enjoy sex without an orgasm. The opinions include the importance of recognizing the psychological and biological individuality of every female, and the rising influence of the Masters and Johnson findings.

465. Staples, Robert. "Male-Female Sexual Variations: Functions of Biology or Culture," Journal of Sex Research, 9 (February 1973), pp. 11-20.

A review and analysis of the historical and research literature showing the cultural influences on sex differences. It is concluded that the variety of female sexual expression throughout the world points to the primary function of cultural norms over biological qualities in sex role differences in sexual behavior.

466. Staples, Robert. "Research on Black Sexuality: Its Implication for Family Life, Sex Education, and

Public Policy," Family Coordinator, 21 (April 1972), pp. 183-188.

The legacy of slavery and white racism are seen as primary factors in contemporary sexual attitudes and behaviors of Blacks. Educational information concerning physiology, sex roles, values, and contraception are greatly needed from kindergarten through adulthood.

467. Staples, Robert. "The Sexuality of Black Women," Sexual Behavior, 2 (June 1972), pp. 4-11, 14-15.
An examination into historical, economic and social influences. The African and slavery experiences are woven into the contemporary elements of black female sexuality, and show religion and social class not significantly related to controlling black attitudes and behaviors when compared to the white sexual experiences. This brief article covers a wide range of aspects, and is even more valuable with the extensive use of references.
468. Stember, Charles H., et al. "Sex and Clothing," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (September 1970), pp. 144-161.
The panel consisted of a sociologist, mental health service director, business executive, and two writers. Opinions are extremely varied, and the topics include: original rationales for clothes; female emancipation movements and the masculine look for females; contemporary unisex look, and the emphasis on exposure in women's clothing.
469. Strong, Bryon. "Toward a History of the Experiential Family: Sex and Incest in the Nineteenth-Century Family," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 35 (August 1973), pp. 457-466.
A study of the nineteenth century experiential family (created by feelings and emotions). This period is shown as a time of genuine crisis for the family. Wives had little personal identity; coital relations with their husbands were discouraged; and the emotional relationships with their sons and daughters are presented as resulting in latent incestuous attachments.
470. Suneri, A.J., J.H. Sunder, and D. Joicha. "Initial Sources of Sex Information: Percentage and Rank Order," College Student Journal, 7 (November 1973), pp. 20-23.
Forty-seven female and thirty-eight male undergraduates answered a questionnaire about their initial sources of sex information. The findings of this study concur with earlier research that adolescents learn most of their initial sexual information from

peers. Parents and peers were rarely the initial source of information

471. Sussman, Marvin B., and Betty E. Cogswell. "The Meaning of Variant and Experimental Marriage Styles and Family Forms in the 1970's," Family Coordinator, 21 (July 1972), pp. 375-381.

A well prepared, concise examination of recent research and theories about alternative marriage styles. The authors conclude that individuals today are finding increasing options in a society that does not prepare them psychologically or emotionally.

472. Sutker, Patricia B., Louis W. Sutker, and Dean W. Kilpatrick. "Religious Preference, Practice, and Personal Sexual Attitudes and Behaviors," Psychological Reports, 26 (June 1970), pp. 835-841.

Five hundred and nine undergraduates at two southern universities were divided into categories of Catholics, Protestants, Jews, and nonbelievers. Men were more liberal in sexual attitudes than women regardless of religious categories. Sexual liberality increased as church attendance decreased.

473. Switzer, Ellen. "Female Sexuality," Family Health, 6 (March 1974), pp. 34-38.

An interview with Dr. Helen Kaplan explores the myths and problems related to female orgasm.

474. Symonds, Alexandra. "The Psychology of the Female Liberation Movement," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 5 (April 1971), pp. 24-33.

A discussion of the contemporary female struggle to gain psychological independence.

475. Symonds, Alexandra, Ruth Moulton, and Marie R. Badaracco. "The Myth of Femininity: A Panel," American Journal of Psychoanalysis, 33 (1973), pp. 42-55.

Three essays describe the stereotyping of feminine qualities, the psychological effect of these images, and a brief analysis of how these concepts evolved.

476. Symonds, Carolyn. "A Nude Touchy-feely Group," Journal of Sex Research, 7 (May 1971), pp. 126-133.

A report concerning the dynamics of an on-going nude encounter group. The article discussed the kinds of activities engaged in, benefits and problems, and general observations of the group leader.

477. Symonds, Carolyn. "A Vocabulary of Sexual Enticement and Proposition," Journal of Sex Research, 8 (May 1972), pp. 136-139.

An examination into the structure of the language of enticement and proposition relating to swingers. Generally, verbal communication tends to be less aggressive than in conventional settings. The male is more likely to make verbal overtures, while the female usually engages in several varieties of non-verbal techniques.

478. Tabacknick, Norman. "Sexual Aspects of the Automobile," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 7 (September 1973), pp. 138-161.

The automobile is examined as a means to provide symbols of power, aggression, and erotic fantasies. Topics include personality traits compared with certain makes of luxury cars; adolescent sexuality and automobiles; and sexual aspects of accident producing drivers.

479. Tanner, Libby A. "Teaching a Course in Human Sexuality in a Graduate School of Social Work: Strategy and Content," Family Coordinator, 23 (July 1974), pp. 283-289.

A well defined description of a human sexuality course. The objectives of the class were: awareness of the wide range of human sexual behavior; the variety of sexual problems and groups in our society; the sociology and psychology of human sexuality; and to increase students ability to talk comfortably with clients about sexual matters. The class design includes lectures, films, small group discussion and role playing situations.

480. Tavris, Carol. "Who Likes Women's Liberation--and Why: The Case of the Unliberated Liberals," Journal of Social Issues, 29 (November 1973), pp. 175-198.

Eight hundred and ninety males and six hundred and sixteen females responding to questionnaires about women's roles in Psychology Today. A number of factors are discussed including religion, stereotypes, and traditional or egalitarian marriages. The majority of males were moderate in their views about the women's movement while a small percentage of males were either threatened or in favor of the movement. More than half the male respondents said they used deception to have coitus, while only twenty-eight percent of the females reported using coitus deceptively. Orgasms were experienced by sixty-seven percent of the women. Sixteen percent of the women often felt men used them as sex objects, and seventy-nine percent of the women have felt used during sexual intercourse.

481. Thomas, Keith. "The Double Standard," Journal of the History of Ideas, 29 (April 1959), pp. 195-216.

The historical acceptance of the double standard is closely linked with the male's concept of the female as his property.

482. Thornburg, Hershel D. "A Comparative Study of Sex Information Sources," Journal of School Health, 42 (February 1972), pp. 88-91.

Participants in this study were one hundred and ninety-one female college students in Arizona and one hundred and ninety female college students in Oklahoma. The findings show the major source of initial sex information coming from peers, with various kinds of literature representing the second highest information source, mothers next, and the schools the fourth highest source.

483. Thornburg, Hershel D. "Ages and First Sources of Sex Information as Reported by Eighty-eight College Women," Journal of School Health, 40 (March 1970), pp. 156-158.

The investigation shows females receiving the greatest percent of first source sexual information from their girl friends, then schools and literature, and finally the lowest source of initial sex information coming from parents. The author maintains that parents and schools are not providing adequate sex education for youth.

484. Thornburg, Hershel D. "Educating the Preadolescent About Sex," Family Coordinator, 23 (January 1974), pp. 35-39.

The requirement for systematic programs of sex education are related to three concerns: social puberty preceding physiological puberty; awareness of sexuality through the mass media; and preadolescent heterosexual involvement. A brief review of studies shows that first information about sexual matters is generally learned in preadolescence with the majority of children getting their information from peers.

485. Toolan, James M., et al. "The Significance of Streaking," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality 8 (July 1974), pp. 152-165.

Four clinicians view streaking as a spring ritual and innocent rebellion on the part of adolescents. Also included are results of interviews with thirty streakers from Memphis State University and Southwestern University. It is concluded the primary motivation for streaking is not sexual.

486. Udry, Richard, and Naomi M. Morris. "Frequency of Intercourse by Day of the Week," Journal of Sex Research, 6 (August 1970), pp. 229-234.

Data was collected on four hundred and forty-eight individuals to ascertain whether sexual intercourse is more likely to occur on weekends or weekdays. Of the three population samples, only the white female (educated group) adhered to the weekend pattern. The two other groups, consisting of lower and middle class negro males and lower class negro females indicated Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday as peak days of the week.

487. Voth, Harold, and Harriet Lerner. "Women's Liberation," Menninger Perspective, 4 (Fall 1973), pp. 10-15, 20-21.

Two Menninger Foundation staff members present opposing views on the women's liberation movement. Harold Voth sees the movement as disruptive to the family and hostile toward men, while Harriet Lerner believes it encourages maturity in females.

488. Waggoner, Raymond W., et al. "What Has Been the Most Important Discovery or Innovation in the Field of Sexuality During the Past Thirty Years?," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 6 (July 1972), pp. 52-63.

The basic question is responded to by authorities whose viewpoints include: the Master and Johnson physiology and psychology of sex; oral contraceptives; Kinsey; and the broader concept that human sexuality comprises everything about an individual.

489. Wagner, Nathaniel, Bryon N. Fujita, and Ronald Pion. "Sexual Behavior in High School: Data on a Small Sample," Journal of Sex Research, 9 (May 1973), pp. 150-155.

Forty male and thirty female high school students affiliated with church groups responded about sexual attitudes and sex knowledge. Findings suggest the subjects' acceptance of a single sex standard. Knowledge about sexual matters did not indicate subsequent sexual activity.

490. Walsh, Robert H. and Wilbert M. Leonard. "Usage of Terms for Sexual Intercourse by Men and Women," Archives of Sexual Behavior, 3 (July 1974), pp. 373-376.

Two hundred and forty-eight undergraduates listed as many words for "sexual intercourse" as possible. Males tended to list more terms than did females, with females more likely to prefer "making love" as a phrase high on their list.

491. Weinberg, Jack. "Sexuality in Later Life," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 5 (April 1971), pp. 216-227.

An account of the cultural restraints placed on coitus for the elderly. These restrictions are examined for their potential result in inappropriate sexual attitudes and behaviors.

492. Weinberg, Paul C., et al. "Has Women's Liberation Become a Cause of Marital and Sexual Strife?," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 5 (September 1971), pp. 12-19.

Four authorities examine the influence of women's liberation as an influence on marital relationships. The authors acknowledge the adjustments required by any change, and generally focus on the communication interactions necessary.

493. Westoff, Charles F., Larry Bumpass, and Norman B. Ryder. "The Pill and Coital Frequency," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 5 (March 1971), pp. 72-79.

An analysis of the Princeton Fertility Study and the National Fertility Study. The findings show a higher frequency of coitus for married women using the pill in comparison with women using other means of contraception or no contraception. Results may indicate the relationship between fear of pregnancy and frequency of coital activity.

494. Wiggins, Jerry S. "Men's Preferences for Different Types of Female Figures," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 5 (September 1971), pp. 100-116.

In general, the reviewed studies indicate that male preference for particular size of female breast, buttocks, or legs are related to his personality. Earlier psychoanalytic theory often connect large breast preference with personality qualities of dependency. Other studies, however, evidenced the tendency for independent males' preference for large breasts, while dependent males preferred small breasts. Various personality characteristics such as helplessness, social contact, aggression, smoking, and drinking are identified with preference for particular female attributes.

495. Willis, Stanley E. "Falling in Love with Celebrities," Sexual Behavior, 2 (August 1972), pp. 2-8.

The idolation of celebrities is viewed as bearing resemblance to the adoration of the hero in myths and fables of earlier times. Various fantasy needs are related to television celebrities, changing roles in marriage, and avoiding real involvement.

496. Winick, Charles. "Popular Music and Sex," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (October 1970), pp. 148-157.

Popular music is briefly traced from Tin Pan Alley's subtle hints to rock music's blatant sexual theme such as masturbation, nocturnal emissions, simultaneous orgasm, and sexual fantasies. Both on stage and off stage the performers' coital expressions are communicated to fans. The unisex appeal of Jim Morrison, Janes Japlin, and Little Richard is also examined.

497. Winick, Charles. "Sex and Advertising," Sexual Behavior, 1 (April 1971), pp. 36-40, 62-64, 79.
A discussion of sexuality used in magazine and television advertising. Concepts included are fantasies, youth, marriage and the advertiser, sexual inadequacies, and double-entendres. The future of American advertising is predicted to increase in general forms of sexual expressions and especially themes of sadism and masochism.
498. Winick, Charles. "Sex and Dancing," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (September 1970), pp. 122-132.
The lack of contact in contemporary dancing is viewed as symbolic to general life styles. Key elements reported are: noncontact (both body and eye contact); no pattern of leader-follower style; voyeurism; exhibitionism. All were seen to result in a charade of non-communication. The isolationism and nonrelatedness of these dances are seen as characteristics of American society.
499. Winn, Harold, et al. "Should a Husband or Wife Confess Infidelity?," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4 (May 1970), pp. 8-15.
The viewpoints of five psychiatrists and psychologists stress caution against discussing infidelity with a spouse. Confession is frequently seen as benefiting certain needs of the confessor, and may not imply a genuine desire for improvement of the marital relationship.
500. Winthrop, Henry. "Part I: Sexual Revolution or Inner Emptiness: Portents of Brave New World," Journal of Human Relations, 18 (1970), pp. 754-777.
The "immature carnality" depicted in Brave New World is reported rampant in contemporary society. The youth cults of sexuality, nudity and drugs are discussed as a negative force in society that must be stopped.
501. Winthrop, Henry. "Sexual Revolution or Inner Emptiness: Portents of Brave New World II. The Skin Trade Versus Holistic Balance in Sexuality," Journal of Human Relations, 18 (1970), pp. 934-938.

A review of the media emphasis of sexuality, and the current search for sexual freedom. The sexual revolution is viewed as an attempt to remove the "Puritan shackles." The current lack of sexual restraint is seen to create self-centered, bored individuals, and the author warns these questionable varieties of sexual behavior do not lead to sexual freedom.

502. Wohl, Julian and Andrew Dunlap. "Sexual Attitudes of Thai Students: An Exploratory Cross-Cultural Study," Human Organization, 29 (Fall 1970), pp. 190-196.

A comparison study of the sexual attitudes of university students from England; Thailand, and the United States. The Western groups tended to be more permissive in their attitudes.

503. Wolf, Sanford R. "Psychosexual Problems Associated With the Contraceptive Practices of Abortion Seeking Patients," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 7 (September 1973), pp. 168-182.

A large number of interviews were conducted at two medical schools with married and unmarried females seeking abortions. Certain personality traits were attributed to these women, particularly in the adolescent females. The discussion includes case studies and psychological anxieties related to specific methods of contraception. It is concluded that lack of knowledge about birth control is not the chief reason for unwanted pregnancies.

504. Woods, Sherwyn M. "Sexual Problems of Medical Students," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 6 (February 1972), pp. 66-85.

An examination of medical students' sexual difficulties as found in an original study of forty students, later research, and clinical experience. It is reported that the vast majority of medical students are sexually inhibited, many are still virgins, and sexual conflicts and anxieties frequent. The author concludes if these problems are not resolved the physician may project his needs or difficulties onto patients. A multidisciplinary approach to sex education is advised with psychiatric care when necessary.

505. Yachnes, Eleanor. "Some Mythical Aspects of Masculinity," Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 7 (September 1973), pp. 200-215.

A reporting of masculine myths relating to sexuality, emotions, intellect, morality, physical abilities and endowments, and interpersonal relationships. The advantages and disadvantages of

these myths are explored with the disadvantages outweighing the advantages.

506. Yachnes, Eleanor, Harry Gershman, and Alan G. Miller. "The Myth of Masculinity: A Panel," American Journal of Psychoanalysis, 33 (1973), pp. 56-67.

Three authors discuss masculine myths, cultural indoctrination of gender identity, and the rationale for the development of the male stereotype.

507. Zube, Margaret. "Changing Concepts of Morality: 1948-1969," Social Forces, 50 (March 1972), pp. 385-393.

An analysis of the Ladies Home Journal over a twenty year period shows the unchanging system of morality in the 1940s has been replaced by an acceptance of more individualized sexual standards. Also, the demands of home and family are less restrictive in the 1960s than in the 1940s.

508. Zuckerman, Marvin. "Scales for Sex Experience for Males and Females," Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 41 (August 1973), pp. 27-29.

Eighty-three male and one hundred and one female undergraduates ranked their premarital sexual experiences, ranging from breast fondling through coital positions. The rank order for each of the twelve sexual activities is indicated, with fifty-three percent of the males and forty percent of the females reporting coital experience.

Unpublished Works

509. Burhenne, Diane Pollack. "Female and Male Evaluations of Sex-Appropriate and Sex-Inappropriate Sex Role Stereotypes." Unpublished Doctor's dissertation, Ohio State University, 1972.

Results suggest that sex-role stereotypes do exist and sex-appropriate sex-role stereotypes are judged more highly by the Ohio State University students participating in the study (one hundred and eighty-six single students and two hundred and fifty married students). Masculine sex-appropriate sex-role stereotypes were viewed as more mentally healthy and interpersonally comfortable than feminine sex-appropriate sex-role stereotypes. The findings were reversed, however, for likability, with the feminine sex-appropriate sex-role stereotype more likeable than the masculine.

510. Clayton, Richard Reid. "Premarital Sexual Intercourse: A Substantive Test of the Contingent Consistency Model." Unpublished Doctor's dissertation, University of Tennessee, 1970.

The premarital attitudes and behaviors of six hundred and fifty-six male and female students on a small Baptist college campus were examined. Religiosity was found to effect attitudes of both sexes, but more significantly those of male students. The majority of findings indicate males more influenced by religion. The author felt that the college recruitment process may have created this difference. Students also were found to be more permissive in their sexual attitudes for their peers than in accepted behavior for themselves.

511. Eslinger, Kenneth Nelson. "Sex Role, Mobility Orientation, and the Control of Romantic Love." Unpublished Doctor's dissertation, Ohio State University, 1971.

Eight hundred and thirty-one graduate and undergraduate students participated in this study to examine the effects of social class on romantic love. Mobility orientations were lowered with age for the females and raised with age for the males. Males were shown to increase in romantic experience with age, while females decreased with age.

512. Frede, Martha Chambers. "Sexual Attitudes and Behaviors of College Students at a Public University in the Southwest." Unpublished Doctor's dissertation, University of Houston, 1970.

Two hundred female and three hundred and twenty-six male college students enrolled in a marriage, family, and sex education course at a Southwest public university answered questionnaires about their sexual attitudes and practices. The findings show a much higher accumulative incidence of premarital sex for both males and females than presented in the earlier Kinsey report. Information is also included as relating to age, religious adherence, father's educational level, and size of the community during the subjects high school years.

513. Gregg, Dorothy Christian Ferguson. "Premarital Sexual Attitudes and Behaviors in Transition: 1958-1968." Unpublished Doctor's dissertation, Purdue University, 1971.

An excellent work comparing a 1958 study on premarital sexual attitudes and behavior with data collected from four hundred and eighty-three students at the same university in 1968. Findings suggested while both males and females are more permissive in their attitudes about sexual intimacy, there was a greater percentage of women in the 1968 study participating in premarital coitus, while the males did not vary significantly in either study.

514. Hogeland, Ronald William. "Femininity and the Nineteenth Century Post Puritan Mind." Unpublished Doctor's dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles, 1968.

This study examined the significance of maternal conditioning in the developmental years and sexuality as an operative determinant in human behavior and thought of four important nineteenth century preachers: Charles Hodge, Charles Finney, Horace Bushnell, and Henry Ward Beecher. The public beliefs and personal relationships of these four men concerning women are skillfully presented and it is concluded that "There was not one single post puritan stance regarding the conceptualization of womanhood and the alternatives furnished to women for life styles but a set of varying perspectives."

515. Johnson, William Steven. "Social Class and Attitudes Toward Sexuality Oriented Materials." Unpublished Doctor's dissertation, University of Southern California, 1971.

Over three thousand adults from a national probability sample participated in this study comparing social class, age, education, and male and female reactions with attitudes toward sexually oriented materials. The findings show the middle class to be the largest consumers of erotica. Females tended to be more disgusted at visual and textual depictions of sexuality than were males.

516. Missett, James R. "Man as Other Directed: Speech and Sexuality." Unpublished Doctor's dissertation, St. John's University, 1973.

Writings of St. Thomas Aquinas, Martin Buber, Carl Gustav, Jung, and Gabriel are initially examined to study the "reciprocal nature of personal integration and interpersonal relationship through the examples of speech and sexuality." The latter chapters consider the constraints and concrete experiences of these two phenomena. Missett includes a lengthy discussion of the differences in the terms: "sex"; "the genital"; and "sexuality."

517. Schupp, Cherie Evelyn. "An Analysis of Some Social Psychological Factors Which Operate in the Functioning Relationship of Married Couples Who Exchange Mates for the Purpose of Sexual Experience." Unpublished Doctor's dissertation. United States International University, 1970.

A comparison study of an experimental group of thirty wife swapping married couples, and a control group of thirty married couples not trading sexual partners showed ninety-one point two percent of the

swingers experience sexual intercourse with partners other than their spouse as contrasted with ten point five percent of the control group. The background of swingers tended to be conservative rather than liberal and they generally considered themselves as religious although not affiliated with a religious group.

518. Smith, Douglas Walter. "An Investigation and Analysis of Sex Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behavior of Students at the University of Southern Mississippi." Unpublished Doctor's dissertation, University of Southern Mississippi, 1973.

One hundred and thirty-four females and one hundred and sixty-nine males completed questionnaires about their sex knowledge and information. The results suggest that few of the students received much sex information from their parents. Females were reported having a significantly superior amount of sex knowledge than males, and a majority of both sexes indicated becoming more liberal in their sexual attitudes since entering college.

519. Staples, Robert Eugene. "A Study of the Influence of Liberal-Conservative Attitudes on the Premarital Sexual Standards of Different Racial, Sex-Role and Social Class Groupings." Unpublished Doctor's dissertation, University of Minnesota, 1971.

Four hundred and twenty-nine college students in sociology classes at three colleges in Florida and California answered questionnaires to test Ira Reiss's proposition, "the stronger the amount of general liberality in a group, the greater the likelihood that social forces will maintain high levels of sexual permissiveness." In general, the study showed blacks more permissive than whites, with church attendance not significantly related to permissiveness for blacks, as was indicated for whites. Social forces were seen to affect female's liberal-conservative disposition more than males.

520. Strong, Byran. "Sex, Character, and Reform in America, 1830-1920." Unpublished Doctor's dissertation Stanford University, 1972.

An examination of nineteenth century marriage and family views on sexuality as presented through marriage manuals, popular literature, and medical texts. The author contends that the basic aim of sexual morality was not chastity, but self control. This is supported by the nineteenth century teachings on the hideous results of the loss of too much semen. The male's anxiety and the female's limited sexual and personal role combined to repress sexuality during that period.

521. Vandiver, Richard Dale. "Sources and Interrelation of Premarital Sexual Standards and General Liberality-Conservatism." Unpublished Doctor's dissertation, Southern Illinois University, 1972.

Approximately three hundred Southern Illinois University students were randomly selected for this study. The results indicated that parents were not significant as peer groups as a causal factor in both the general ideology or sexual standards of an individual.

522. Walsh, Robert Hill. "Survey of Parents and Their Own Children's Sexual Attitudes." Unpublished Doctor's dissertation, University of Iowa, 1970.

Four hundred and twenty-five college freshman and their parents completed questionnaires on sexual attitudes. Results indicate that both fathers and sons were generally more permissive than either mothers or daughters. Boys were more permissive than their fathers, and girls were also more permissive than their mothers. Students tended to misperceive the parents as being less conservative than they actually were. Sexual attitude of friends were a greater influence on permissiveness than parental attitudes.